Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

GEN. ROSECRANS SAFE.

Our dispatches last night from Washington indicate that the Government has advices from Gen. Rosecrans three or four days subsequent to his reported capture by Lee. There was no enemy in his vicinity at that time.

IS DAVIS DEAD?

In the absence of positive information, we take it for granted that the reports which gained currency in the city yesterday, that Mr. Jefferson Davis is dead, are without foundation in fact. We are ready to believe that the rumors of his illness are correct; but we are devout enough to hope that Providence will not take him off until he can be punished "in the flesh" for the misdeeds of which he is guilty. And again, should he be now dead and defunct, the rebels, after their reduction to obedience to the laws, would never tire of saying that if Davis lived, this never would have happened!" or, "You know that Davis died just at the critical time, and that the quarrels among ourselves brought a feeble man in as his successor, else we never would have overcome us!" We want to hear no such excuses during the double decade that the acrimonious history of this rebellion will lose. The political South must be spanked into submission, is to take her at her best, Davis and all, and deal with her as a unit—to make a clean job of the business as we go along, so that there may be no subterfuges or excuses behind which the chivalry may hide. There must be no saving of pride, no vowing of revenge. The victory must be complete; and to make it so, Davis must live, and, if he lives a year, swing in expiation of his high crimes. We pray that he may be restored, if he has been sick, or that he may sober up if he has been drunk. If he dies now, the Tribune will hang crape at its door!

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	39,224	31,840
Wheat, bu	627,634	478,275
Corn, bu	1,398,634	1,098,526
Oats, bu	35,156	74,300
Rye, bu	11,392	80
Barley, bu	1,933	
Grass seed, lbs	669,013	212,167
Flax seed, bu	8	423
[illegible]	39,832	153,398
[illegible]	261,808	23,620
[illegible]	24,790	13,490
[illegible]	2,880	2,237
Hogs, no.		
Cattle, no.	3,787	1,836

Compared with the week previous, there is an increase on the receipts of flour of [illegible] barrels, and about 100,000 bushels of corn; but the supply of wheat shows a falling off of 125,000 bushels.

In the shipments there is an increase of [illegible] brls of flour, and about 425,000 bushels of corn; but a decrease of 130,000 bushels in wheat.

Reducing the flour to wheat, the receipts of all kinds of grain during the week foot up 2,944,672 bushels, against 2,284,533 the week previous.

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date for three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	893,681	283,250	305,144
Wheat, bu	8,703,795	5,847,685	2,585,880
Corn, bu	17,890,430	12,300,571	3,785,699
Oats, bu	1,000,011	999,031	1,098,031
Rye, bu	228,079	141,436	79,415
Barley, bu	245,315	225,856	139,142
[illegible]	3,690,815	4,053,084	2,284,490
[illegible]	32,758	12,773	18,297
[illegible]	8,460,394	6,786,998	5,104,880
[illegible]	6,252,258	3,978,399	3,889,508
[illegible]	268,324	201,815	262,008
[illegible]	189,798	79,405	50,272
Hogs, no.	144,115	62,900	20,351
Cattle, no.	101,345	86,291	44,503

The following table shows the estimated stock of flour and grain in store in this city on the 2d inst., compared with the estimates of the three previous weeks:

	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.	Aug. 12.
Flour, brls	8,134	9,876	5,492	6,155
Wheat, bu	376,089	437,340	341,400	83,941
Corn, bu	2,006,066	2,505,443	1,920,800	1,771,630
Oats, bu	323,703	364,945	301,340	265,113

THE NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 3, 1861.

The Seventh National Horse Show and La Salle Equestrian Fair commenced this morning at 9 o'clock, under the auspices of Hon. C. Champlin, President; Samuel C. Collins, Vice President; J. E. Rathburn, Secretary; and John Milton Smith, General Superintendent.

THE GROUNDS.

The Fair is held on the grounds owned and occupied for several years past by the LaSalle County Agricultural Society, a beautiful tract of land on the Illinois river banks, about a mile from the city of Ottawa. The field, numbering some forty acres, is enclosed with a high board fence, and around the western half are built convenient stalls for the accommodation of the stock. The amphitheatre is a convenient one, extending nearly one-fifth the distance around the half-mile track, and affording superior seating and sight-seeing accommodations for at least 10,000 persons.

THE TRACK.

The track is a superior one, just one-half a mile in length, and although a little heavy today from the effect of the serious rains for the past few days, will be in first rate condition to-morrow, if the fine weather continues—a consummation devoutly to be wished—and a great time will be made by the multitude of first class horses now here and expected to compete for the very liberal premiums offered by the management. The following is decided upon as the

PROGRAMME AND ORDER OF EXERCISES.

TUESDAY, 1ST DAY, FORENOON.

Class H—Brood Mares, with sample of stock.
Class L—Sucking Colts.
Class K—Geldings or Filleys, 1 year old.
Class E—Fastest Trotting Horse, Geldings or Filleys, under the saddle.

AFTERNOON.

Class J—Geldings or Filleys, two years old.
Class I—Geldings or Filleys, three years old.
Class E—Best Stallion, one year old.
Class F—Single Carriage Horse in harness.

WEDNESDAY, 2D DAY, FORENOON.

Class G—Matched Carriage Horses.
Class P—Gentlemen's Saddle Horses.
Class C—Stallions for all purposes, three years old.
Class D—Stallions for all purposes, two years old.

AFTERNOON.

Class X—Trotting tandem.
Class S—Fastest Trotting Gelding or Filley, that has not trotted for money on a regular course.
Class N—Pairs of Draught Horses, strength, docility, &c., being the test.
Class W—Thorough-bred Stallions.
Class O—Fastest Pacing or Racking Horse, Gelding or Filley, under saddle or in harness.

THURSDAY, 3D DAY, FORENOON.

Class A—Stallions for all purposes, four years old and upward.
Class B—Stallions, Roadsters, four years old and upward.
Class Q—Fastest Trotting Stallion, to harness.
Class T—Fastest Double-trotting Team, regardless of kind or color.

AFTERNOON.

[illegible]—Lady Equestrians.
[illegible]—General Exhibition of Animals.
[illegible]—Awarding of Premiums to Lady Equestrians.

FRIDAY, 4TH DAY, FORENOON.

[illegible]—All animals competing for premiums in [illegible]

FRIDAY, 4TH DAY, AFTERNOON.

Class V—Stallions showing best five colts, three years and under.
[illegible]—Boy Equestrians.
[illegible]—Gentlemen Equestrians.

AFTERNOON.

[illegible]—Fastest Trotting Gelding or Filley, to [illegible]
[illegible]—Hurdle Riding.

[illegible] around the enclosure are nearly [illegible] and among others of greater or [illegible] the following celebrated stock [illegible] will compete for the premiums:

[illegible] OF COMPETING HORSES.

"[illegible]" Maine, E. S. Bigelow, owner.
"[illegible]," Stallion, Frankfort, Ill. J. [illegible]
"[illegible]," Stallion. Same owner.
"[illegible]," Saddle Gelding, Frankfort, [illegible]
"[illegible] and Fanny," brood mare and colt, [illegible] D. Lotto, owner.
"[illegible]," Galesburgh. A. D. Carson, [illegible]
"[illegible]," trotter. Same owner.
[illegible] Stallion, Genesee, Henry [illegible], owner.
"Tough," yearling. Same owner.
"Fanny Grey," traveling mare, Maine. E. S. Bigelow, owner.
"Illinois Black Hawk," 2 year old stallion, Bureau County. J. Stevens, owner.
"Jule," trotting mare, Chicago. H. Graves, owner.
"Prince and Ned," matched horses, Chicago. Owned by American and United States Express Companies.
"Ned," single carriage horse, Chicago. American Express Company, owner.
"Fox River Pet," trotter, Chicago. Frank Williams, owner.
"Sir Henry," saddle horse, Chicago. G. M. Fassett, owner.
"Chicago Pet," saddle horse. Same owner.
"Snowbird," saddle horse. Same owner.
"John," trotter, Chicago. C. Talcott, owner.
"George," best old horse 18 years and upwards. Same owner.
"Bashaw," stallion, Muscatine, Iowa. J. Green, owner.
"Wasp," trotting mare, same owner.
No name, pair of matched carriage horses, Chicago. F. R. Morgan, owner.
"Silk Stocking," Pecatonica, Ill. J. S. Golley, owner.
"Black Douglas," trotting stallion, Fulton, Ill. J. A. Easterbrook, owner.
"Revenge," trotting stallion, Leland, Ill. J. L. Holmes, owner.
"Daniel Boone," Kentucky hunter, Chicago. C. L. Stokes, owner.
"Shanghai" and "Dave," carriage horses, same owner.
"Maid of the Mist" and "Tack," trotting mares, St. Louis, Mo. S. Raymond, owner.
"Capt. Buford," trotter, Chicago. H. H. Yates, owner.
"Draco," half brother to "Ethan Allen," trotting stallion, Ticonderoga, Essex Co., N. Y. J. W. Holcomb, owner.
"Blackbird," stallion, Chicago. H. H. Yates, owner.
No name, saddle horse, Chicago. N. Morgan, owner.
"Minnehaha," trotting mare, Chicago. H. H. Yates, owner.

Besides these, there are a great number of brood mares and sucking colts, whose names and owners we were unable to learn. We shall describe them more fully upon their appearance in the ring.

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES.

We notice a great number of Chicago men upon the grounds—horse fanciers, editors and military men—and not by any means the least of Chicago notabilities is that ubiquitous, peripatetic, good-natured individual, yclept "Pop-Corn Brackett."

THE PRESS.

The accommodations for the Press are upon an extended scale. The Reporters' desk is upon the pagoda—the stand occupied by the judges—and every facility is given them for information; nor are the wants of their corporeal natures left unsatisfied. This is in striking contrast with some fairs we have attended, nearer Chicago.

The *Free Trader* of Ottawa publishes a daily edition during the continuance of the Fair.

Yours, A.

[LATER BY TELEGRAPH.]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 3.

The Seventh Annual Horse Show opened to-day most promisingly. The weather has been delightful and attendance large. The Show is a most attractive one, as the entry list foreshadowed. The great feature of the day was a trot under the saddle, in which Black Douglas, a splendid stallion owned in Fulton, came out ahead. He was rode by a son of Mr. Estabrook, the owner of the horse, thirteen years old. The time made by Black Douglas was: 1st heat, 2.55; 2d heat, 2.52. The trial was rather a test of speed than the purse—the latter being but thirty dollars. The competing animals were Draco, of St. Louis; Silk Stocking of Utica; Fox River Pet of Chicago, and Honest Abe of Oswego, Illinois. Silk Stocking came out second best. To-morrow will take place the grand pacing match.

Postmasters Recently Appointed.

We find the following list of Postmasters for Western States announced in the N. Y. papers of the 1st inst.:

Martin J. Gillet, Port Huron, Mich.
James P. Lane, Lafayette, Ind.
James H. Green, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
Thomas Ireland, Annapolis, Ind.
John J. Thompson, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ralph W. Van Fossen, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Amos Root, Jackson, Mich.
Jacob Hoelstetter, Nebraska City, Nebraska.
Alexander H. Connor, Indianapolis, Ind.
Stillman E. Dana, Portage City, Wis.
Jonas B. Howell, Keokuk, Iowa.
George M. Davis, Lyons, Iowa.
John C. Lewis, Fond du Lac, Wis.
John Schertzer, Massillon, O.
Achilles Williams, Richmond, Ind.
Charles H. H. Blanchard, Winona, Minn.
David Heaton, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

SERENADE TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A serenade was given last night to Gen. McClellan. Some of the gentlemen who were with him importuned him to respond by at least showing himself at the window. He replied "I have my duty to do, and cannot lose the time to acknowledge this compliment, if all the bands and all the people in Washington are in the street." He is emphatically a working man, is never idle, but has a mind single to the great responsibility devolved upon him.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT BY A SOUTHERN POSTMASTER.

The late postmaster at New Orleans, J. L. Riddell, has set an example of honesty and loyalty rarely found among the officers of the government in the rebel states. He has paid promptly every draft drawn upon him by the Postoffice Department, even those drawn subsequently to the secession of Louisiana, and as late as August 15 he forwarded through Adams's express his accounts, all perfectly squared up. His loyalty and honesty deserve all praise. He is a noble exception to the southern appointees of the late administration.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.

It now seems certain that the Administration at present has no intention whatever to avail itself of the permissive sanction given by Congress to the collection of duties on shipboard, or to the entire closing of ports, which, on the land side, are in the possession of the insurrectionary authorities. Our Government will rely on the existence and efficiency of its blockade for a sufficient answer to any reclamation which may be made by foreign governments in regard to their maritime rights. The *Intelligencer* of to-day contains an article to the above effect, and this telegraphic agency has such authentic information as warrants the expression of the correctness of the statement.

DRAFTING.

It is reported in military circles that at the present rate of increase in the army by volunteering we cannot fill the ranks full enough for the purposes of the war, and it is feared that drafting will have to be resorted to at last. Others, however, hold that a few victories such as we ought to expect in the chances of the war very shortly, will soon swell our ranks sufficiently. Should drafting be determined upon, those sections of the North which have done least in recruiting for the volunteer regiments will be first called upon.

THE ARMY.

Having brought order out of chaos by the introduction of discipline among the troops, the military authorities have now begun to regulate the employees in the quartermaster's department. An army of the size we have now in the field requires an immense number of teamsters, and this branch of the service has yet to be organized in such a manner as to exclude from it disloyal persons, and to enforce strict discipline. The panic at Bull Run is in great part charged upon the teamsters and civilians, and the necessity for organization and implicit obedience and complete loyalty is as necessary in that department of the army as any other.

OFFER OF TROOPS TO GENERAL LANDER.

Brigadier General Lander has received an offer of the services of one hundred of his old mountaineers, from the Upper Arkansas and Platte rivers. These men, who have been successful under General Lander in some of the most desperate battles on record against the wild Indians of the western plains, are cool, deliberate, and fearless. Such men would infuse courage and confidence into a whole army. They are used to fighting, and are invaluable as scouts and guides in advance guard in an enemy's country, where coolness, courage, and caution are required.

Business at the Hotels.

The present summer has been a mournful season for our first class hotels. Usually when the rush of Spring business had somewhat subsided, there came from the South and Cuba, a crowd of gay pleasure seekers, whose princely tastes and correspondingly generous payment kept the faces of our caravansary keepers wreathed in constant smiles.

The war of course has buried in the seclusion of the plantation many of the rotund forms and ruddy faces that at this time were accustomed to adorn our streets. Some of the jovial young gentlemen who were wont to visit the St. Nicholas, have gone to the "Old Nicholas;" others feed upon plain bread and scant bacon, in a canvas-hotel at Manassas.

We are less liable to account for the absence of those twenty thousand Cubans who last summer gave a tropical shade to the crowds on Broadway. Not a fifth of that number have visited New York this summer, and those mainly having business connections in this city. Financial embarrassments at home have detained some; fears of the tumult and general danger of a civil war have deterred others, and yet the entire absence of that class of visitors who have hitherto made New York their pleasant refuge during the extreme warmth of a Cuban September, is not wholly accounted for.

The hotels depending especially upon visitors for pleasure, have suffered more from the general stagnation of business than those that habitually entertain business men. Pleasure may be postponed, but trade connections must, partially at least, be kept up.

The great falling off of visitors has induced some of the leading hotels to reduce their transient rates to two dollars per day, and the example will, doubtless, be soon followed by others. Thus they will be better enabled to do by reason of the decline in the prices of leading food staples, and the wages of operatives.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser*, 1st.

HATTERAS INLET AFFAIR.

Full Account of the Attack and Defence.

TERMS OF SURRENDER.

The Rebel Prisoners.

[From the New York Herald, September 2.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 30.

The naval expedition which left Fortress Monroe on Monday last, on secret service under command of Major General Butler and Commodore Stringham, has achieved a splendid success. The rebel fortifications at Hatteras Inlet, which were of vast importance in a military point of view, have fallen beneath the attack of our intrepid navy, and the occupants of the forts, among whom there were several distinguished officers, have been taken prisoners. The rebels, who were commanded by Commodore Samuel Barron, late of the United States Navy, fought with much spirit, but our navy carried too many guns for them, and they were obliged to surrender unconditionally. Forty-five rebel officers, six hundred and sixty five non-commissioned officers and privates, one thousand stand of arms, thirty five cannon, a large amount of ammunition and stores, and several small vessels, laden with cotton and tobacco, were captured through the bravery of our men. Our special correspondent, who has arrived from the scene of the contest, which he left Friday afternoon, with General Butler and staff, in the steamer Adelaide, under command of Commander H. S. Stellwagen, U. S. N., touching for a short time at Fortress Monroe, thence to Annapolis and Washington, gives the following account of the brilliant affair:

The expedition, consisting of the frigates Minnesota, Commodore Stringham; Wabash, Captain Mercer; the gunboats Pawnee, Captain Rowan; Monticello, Commander Gillis, and the Harriet Lane, Captain Faunce, with the transports Adelaide and George Peabody, conveying troops to the number of about a thousand, left Fortress Monroe last Monday, and reached the rendezvous off Hatteras Inlet, fifteen miles below Cape Hatteras, on Tuesday morning, the Minnesota and Wabash coming in in the afternoon, and the Cumberland joined the fleet the same day.

Preparations were immediately made to land the troops the following morning, at which time the transports ran near the beach, two miles north of the Inlet, and, covered by the Monticello Harriet Lane and Pawnee, about three hundred men were landed through a heavy surf, the force consisting of Capt. Larned's company of regular artillery, Capt. Jardine's company Ninth New York, two companies of the Twentieth New York, with Col. Weber and Lieut. Col. Heiss; a detachment of marines from the frigates, under command of Majors Doughty and Shuttleworth, and a detachment of sailors from the Pawnee, under Lieuts Crosby and Blue, with Drs. King and Jones.

The gunboats swept the beach and neighboring copse of scrub oaks. All the boats being swamped and bilged in the surf, no more men could be thrown ashore. Meanwhile, the Minnesota and Wabash—the latter with the Cumberland in tow, steamed up to the front of one of the rebel batteries and took their position at long range.

At ten o'clock the Wabash fired the first gun, the eleven inch shell striking near the battery and bursting with tremendous force. The battery, which was of sand, covered with turf, and mounting five long thirty-two's instantly returned the fire, the shot falling short. The Minnesota and Cumberland immediately opened fire, and rained nine and eleven inch shells into and about it. The fire was terrific, and soon the battery's responses were few and far between, save when the frigates suspended fire for a while to get a new position, when the enemy's fire was most spirited.

No damage was sustained by our ships, and when they again took their position the cannonading was intensely hot, the shells dropping in the enemy's works, or, falling on the ramparts, exploding in death dealing fragments, and carrying death and destruction with them. The small wooden structures about the fort were torn and perforated with flying shells. At eleven o'clock the immense flagstaff was shot away and the rebel flag came down, but the fire was still continued by them. At twelve o'clock the Susquehanna steamed in, and, dropping her boats astern, opened an effective fire. The cannonading on our part was incessant, and the air was alive with the hum and explosion of flying shells; but the enemy did not return the fire with any regularity, the battery being too hot for them, from the explosion of shells that dropped in at the rate of above a half dozen a minute. The enemy ceased firing a little before two, and after a few more shells had been thrown in, the Commodore signalized to cease firing. The troops had meantime advanced to within a short distance of the fort, and before we ceased firing some of our men got in and raised the Stars and Stripes. The place was too hot for the men, but the flag was left waving. Coxswain Benjamin Swearer, of the Pawnee's first cutter, stood for some time on the ramparts waving the flag amid a flight of shells. When the firing ceased, the fort was occupied in force and held afterwards.

The Monticello had proceeded ahead of the land force to protect them, and had reached the inlet, when a large fort, of an octagon shape, to the rear and right of the small battery, mounting ten thirty two's and four eight inch guns, which had till then been silent, opened on her with eight guns at short range. At the same instant she got aground, and stuck fast, the enemy pouring in a fire hot and heavy, which the Monticello replied to with shell sharply. For fifty minutes she held her own, and finally getting off the ground she came out, having been shot through and through by seven eight-inch shells, one going below the water-line. She fired fifty-five shells in fifty minutes, and partially silenced the battery. She withdrew at dusk for repairs, with one or two men slightly bruised, but none killed or wounded.

The escape of the vessel and crew was miraculous. Until this time we supposed the day was ours; but the unexpected opening of the large battery rather changed the aspect of affairs. Things did not look cheerful at dark. We had men ashore who were probably in need of provisions, and in case of a night attack no assistance could be sent them from the Harriet Lane.

As we lay close in shore we saw the bright bivouac fires on the beach, with groups of men about them. The night passed without an alarm, the enemy, as we have since learned, laying on their arms all night, expecting an attack.

At early daybreak on Thursday the men went to quarters in the fleet, and at a quarter past eight, the vessels having borne down nearer than the previous day's position, the action began, the Susquehanna opening the day's work by a shell from one of the eleven-inch guns. The Minnesota and Wabash joined in immediately, and again the hum of shell and their explosion were heard. They fired nearly half an hour before the battery responded, when it answered briskly. Our fire was more correct than on the previous day. The range had been obtained, and nearly every shot went into the battery, throwing up clouds of sand and exploding with terrific effect.

At twenty five minutes past ten the Harriet Lane opened fire, and soon after the Cumberland came in from the offing and joined in the attack. The Harriet Lane, with her rifled guns, did good execution, several projectiles from the eight-inch shell going into the battery, and one going directly through the ramparts. The fire was so hot that all of the enemy that could do so got into a bomb-proof in the middle of the battery. Finally, at five minutes past eleven A. M., an eleven inch shell having pierced the bomb-proof through a ventilator and exploded inside, near the magazine, the enemy gave up the fight and raised over the ramparts a white flag. We immediately ceased fire. Gen. Butler went into the Inlet and landed at the fort, and demanded an unconditional surrender.

Commodore Barron, Assistant Secretary of the Confederate Navy, asked that the officers be allowed to march out with side arms, and the men be permitted to return to their homes after surrendering their arms. These terms were pronounced inadmissable by General Butler, and finally the force was surrendered without condition.

Articles of capitulation were signed on the flagship by Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler on the part of the United States, and by Commodore Barron, Colonel Martin and Major Andrews on the rebel side, and the latters' swords delivered up.

The enemy's loss the allow to be eight killed and thirty five wounded. Eleven of the latter were left at the hospital at Annapolis.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA, OFF HATTERAS INLET, August 29, 1861.

Articles of Capitulation between Flag Officer Stringham, commanding the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Benjamin F. Butler, Major General United States Army, and Samuel Barron, commanding the Naval Forces for the defence of North Carolina and Virginia, and Col. Martin, commanding the Forces, and Major Andrews, commanding the same forces at Fort Hatteras:

It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that the forces under command of the said Barron, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions of war, arms, men and property under the command of said Barron, Martin and Andrews, be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States, in terms of full capitulation; and it is stipulated and agreed by the contracting parties on the part of the United States Government, that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

In witness whereof we, the said Commodore Stringham and General Butler, on behalf of the United States, and the said Barron, Martin and Andrews, representing the forces at Hatteras Inlet, hereunto interchangeably set our hands this twenty-ninth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth year.

S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major General U. S. Army, Commanding.
S. BARRON,
Flag Officer Confederate States Navy, Commanding Naval Defences Virginia and North Carolina.
WM. F. MARTIN,
Col. Seventh regiment infantry, North Carolina Volunteers.
W. S. G. ANDREWS,
Major Commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark.

We took forty-five officers prisoners, many of high rank, among whom were

THE CAPTIVE OFFICERS.

Commodore Samuel Barron, late captain in the United States Navy; was born in Virginia and appointed from the State. He entered the navy January 1, 1812, was nineteen years at sea, eight years on shore and twenty-one years unemployed. His total term of service in the navy, up to the time of his resignation, was forty-eight years. He was last at sea in 1859. Commodore Barron holds the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Jeff. Davis.

Col. Bradford, Chief of the Ordnance.

Col. William F. Martin, of the Seventh North Carolina Volunteers. Col. Martin is a native of Elizabeth City, N. C., and is about thirty eight years of age. He is a lawyer by profession, having studied under the late Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, and until the rebellion, we believe, has paid but little attention to the science of war. Col. M. has always been an admirer and follower of John C. Calhoun, and a strong advocate of the nullification doctrine. He is possessed of superb natural ability, firm and determined in his opinions, but in private life has undeviatingly maintained the character of an amiable and accomplished gentleman.

Lieut Colonel Johnson, Seventh North Carolina Volunteers.

Major R. Snowden Andrews, of Baltimore.

Lieutenant William Sharp, late United States Navy. He was appointed from Virginia and is a native of that State. He entered the service in September, 1841, and at the time of his resignation he had been nineteen years in the service.

Also several others, late army and navy officers, and six hundred and sixty five non-commissioned officers and privates.

DESTINATION OF THE PRISONERS.

The prisoners are on board the Minnesota, and will be carried to New York where you may expect them in a few days.

Our victory was a complete and brilliant one. We lost not a life, nor had we more than one, if any, wounded. Our men retain possession of both forts.

I forgot to mention that Lieut. W. H. Murdaugh, late of the United States Navy, had his arm shot off, but escaped, with others, in steamers that waited in the Sound, out of range of our cannon, until the forts surrendered, when they escaped, with three privateer schooners, down the Sound. Lieut. Murdaugh was formerly an officer of the United States Navy. He is a native and citizen of and received his appointment from the State of Virginia. He entered the service on the 5th of September, 1841, and received his commission on the 15th of September, 1844. It will thus be seen that he has had nearly twenty years experience. He was attached to the frigate Sabine previous to joining the rebels.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

Condition of the Wounded at Springfield.

Mr. J. D. McMcFarland, of the Federal forces, one of the wounded at the battle of Springfield, arrived at Rolla a few days ago, bringing the following among other items of interest:

The women of Springfield were unremitting in their care for the wounded soldiers. No pains were spared by these good Samaritans in watching over and providing soup and such little dainties as the sick and wounded needed. Their names will long be remembered by many a thankful heart, who, but for such ministrations as only women can render, would have passed through the weary tedium of illness on a sick cot without that sympathy which does so much to alleviate an excruciating pain. The names of Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. Hersch, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Lindenbower, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Stevens, and others, will long be remembered with tearful eyes by our wounded soldiers in Springfield, and should be inscribed on the roll of Patriot Women of America.

The citizens also very generously have provided the wounded with clothing, as many were quite destitute of a decent garment of any kind when brought in from the battle-field. The name of Dr. Franklin was mentioned with veneration by all those under his care.

Dr. Franklin and Col. Mitchell, accompanied by a Confederate officer, had visited the battle-ground and buried all our dead, amounting to 101 bodies. They were occupied with this disagreeable duty Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The body of Capt. Carey Gratz was recognized, brought on to Springfield, and placed in a metallic coffin for transportation to St. Louis.

It was remarked that no one of the dead bodies was disfigured, and no buzzards or crows were seen hovering about, or had disturbed the grim repose of the field of death. It was noticed, however, that all the pockets of our dead were turned inside out by the secession jackals, who evidently had not neglected such an opportunity for plunder. A number of the enemy's dead were not yet buried.

The following remarkable circumstance is related: Six of our wounded men lived nine days on the battle field before they were accidentally discovered by a Union man traveling over the field, who took them home and had them cared for, some of his neighbors assisting in the humane work. One of the men thus found was named Grouert, a German. He was wounded at first in the leg, and after lying about an hour, the wound becoming painful, he changed the position of the wounded leg by placing it on the well one, when he was again shot in the foot of the same leg that was injured. These poor men obtained nourishment to prolong existence amid this scene of horrors by crawling about and getting at the contents of the haversacks strewn about the field amid the carcasses of men and horses. Nine hundred of the wounded Missourians among the rebels are in Springfield.

Very little information could be obtained in regard to the movements of the rebel troops. McCulloch was supposed to be at Pond Spring, 25 miles southwest of Springfield. Within ten hours march of the latter place there were said to be 15,000 men encamped. There were but few troops in the village. Seven thousand men, under Price, left for Bolivar and encamped in that place Monday night. It was reported that Rains, in a skirmish near Fort Scott, was repulsed with some loss.

Two dailies were published in Springfield, one called the *Southern Army Advertiser* and the other figured as the *Missouri State Guard*. These two prints were engaged in a bitter quarrel about the respective gallantry of the Missouri rebels which the *State Guard* advocated, and that of the down-South Dixie stripe, which the former maintained.

A boy belonging to the First Missouri was shot three times. When the last ball struck him he exclaimed: "Boys, I'm shot; I believe I am killed, but here is three cheers for the American flag." He fell cheering his country's flag.

The secessionists have taken everything belonging to Mrs. Phelps except two cows and her household goods. She threatens to shoot with a navy six the first rebel who dares to cross her threshold.

SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Whereabouts of the Rebels.

[From the Rolla Cor. of the Missouri Democrat.]

ROLLA, Sept. 2.—Two men left Neosho on Wednesday morning, and reached Rolla last evening. They report the following account of matters on the way from the above place: There were no Southern troops in Newton county, but everything had been eaten out and cleaned out. A secession flag had floated in Neosho since the 4th of July. At Sarcoxie, Jasper county, they met an advanced guard of McCulloch's forces, about 800 strong. At Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, 3,000 Arkansas and Texas troops, under McCulloch and Churchill, were passed. They were told that McCulloch was along, and were shown his horse. This was Thursday morning, my informants having stayed the previous night in the vicinity of Sarcoxie.

Three different explanations were given by the citizens of McCulloch's plans and the object of his movements, each of which was the opposite of the others. One report had it that McCulloch was disgusted with matters in Missouri, alleging that he had been deceived by Jackson; that the State was not in favor of secession as was represented to him; that he came not for the purpose of subjugation, but to relieve the people from their oppressors. He was going to wait until he saw the future action of the State.

The second solution was that he was moving across to Carthage, on the way to join Raines, who was marching on Fort Scott.

The third was to this effect. McCulloch had received intelligence that fifty thousand Federal troops were marching on Texas from California and Oregon, and he was hastening back to protect his own State.

These wild suppositions are worth giving, and may afford a clue to the plans of the reticent McCulloch, although contradictory in their character. My informant heard it reported in Springfield that Rains was encamped forty miles this side of Fort Scott; that the Confederates had a skirmish with the Jawhawkers, and lost one man, and that Price had moved on Bolivar.

These men met the four ambulances from Rolla, beyond Lebanon. Heard afterwards that they were stopped by McBride's men, and marched ten miles through the woods, but after a detention of half a day were allowed to proceed, the rebels deciding to respect the flag of truce. They were also informed that 800 of McBride's men had been encamped for two weeks around Waynesville, but left on Saturday morning for Linn Creek, where it was rumored 200 Union troops had arrived. Undertaker Lynch was met beyond Waynesville along with a white dog.

Rains—the terrible Rains—when last heard from, was falling back on Springfield, having learned too much regarding the force awaiting him under Stanton and Montgomery. On Friday, the 23d ultimo, Rains had made a retrograde march to Vernon, and had sent for reinforcements. News from that quarter is expected to-day.

The First Case.

The Home Guards of Washington county have been stirring up a nest of secessionists in that quarter. On Friday and Saturday last they captured fifteen of them. An effort was made to take James McCullock, a noted secessionist of that county, and formerly a member of the Legislature. His negroes, some eight or ten, and a fine lot of stock were captured. The negroes, under the proclamation, go free.—*Missouri Democrat.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE REBELLION.

IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

WRECK OF THE PRIVATEER JEFF. DAVIS.

REPORTED DEATH OF JEFF. DAVIS.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

THE HANNIBAL ROAD TORN UP.

Gen. Rosecrans and his Command Safe.

A REBEL GENERAL KILLED.

MATTERS AT CAIRO.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST GEN. PRENTISS.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

SCORE ONE FOR THE NAVY.

Before the expedition to Hatteras Inlet set sail, Gen. Scott, thinking it would prove to be a failure, said it was purely a naval affair, and that the whole responsibility should rest upon the Navy Department. The people will know, then, where to award the credit.

MORE TO COME.

Months ago the whole line of the Southern coast was attentively studied by a naval committee, selected by Secretary Welles, with a view to such expeditions as that which has proved so successful, and which is only the first of a series.

THE LYNDE SURRENDER.

Military men here say that Gen. Scott was repeatedly urged, by military officers of the army, who were well acquainted with the situation of affairs in Arizona, and who knew Major Lynde, to withdraw his force, or at least to supersede him. The country will ask why neither was done.

ABOUT NORFOLK, ETC.

The General also peremptorily declined to send a single regiment to save Norfolk Navy Yard; and has persistently refused to take the field batteries on the Potomac. These things begin to be talked of in military circles; and the first criticism on Bull Run are being generally reviewed and modified. Gen. McClellan did not arrive here a day too soon.

SOMEBODY HURT.

To-day Major Minturn of the New York 37th, while out on a scouting expedition, took a pop at a rebel general officer who was reconnoitering with a large staff, on Munson Hill. The Major used a rifle and emptied a saddle. Soon after the rebel flag at their headquarters was seen to fly at half-mast. It is not known who the officer was; but there is no doubt that he held a high command from the number and rank of his attendants.

A HOUSE SHELLED.

Bailey's house, near the Cross Roads, was shelled by the rebels on Saturday. The women fled for their lives.

PAYING THE MEN.

The pay rolls of twenty-seven regiments are ready, and the paying off begins to-morrow.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

Large floating batteries were towed out from Norfolk yesterday and anchored off Sewall's Point. It is thought they may trouble our communication between Fortress Monroe and Hampton.

THE LANE OFF.

The Harriet Lane has run off the bar off Hatteras, on which she was driven by the surf. It is said that one thousand men can hold the fortifications carried at the Inlet, against any force that can be brought before them.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION.

It is exceedingly doubtful whether the Cabinet will go the length of Fremont's Proclamation in relation to slaves, though it is generally approved of except by a few old army officers.

BUTLER GOING HOME.

Gen. Butler left to-night on a visit to his home in Massachusetts.

MORE BRIGADIERS.

Dan Sickles of New York, and Col. Lew. Wallace of Indiana, were made Brigadier Generals to-day.

ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

Twenty-four Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels and Majors, in addition to those who have volunteered, are summoned before the Army Retiring Board, which has so far only disposed of the cases of Col. Abert and Major Graham of the Topographical Engineers, whose retiracy it recommends.

COL. M'CUNE.

Col. McCune of the New York 37th has resigned, in consequence of the severity of Gen. McClellan's reprimand, and has filed charges against his Lieut.-Colonel and three Captains for false muster rolls.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS APPOINTED.

Cols. Wallace, Dumont, and Milroy of Indiana; Congressman Richardson and Eleazer A. Paine of Illinois; Col. McCook of Ohio; Cols. Howard and Jameson of Me., and Dan Sickles of New York.

SHOOTING A REBEL.

Lieut. Bailey, of the Second Cavalry, while scouting on Sunday, found the rebels throwing up earth works on a hill, one mile from Ball's Cross Roads. He ascended it alone, shot the foremost of the mounted rebels, and galloped off. Bullets were sent whistling after him, wounding one of the privates' horses.

Three German officers from Gen. Blenker's staff, have been appointed aids to McClellan, who said that he thought foreign born citizens, if fitted for the duties and dangers, are equally with the natives entitled also to the rights and honors of war.

FROM QUINCY.

Track on the Hannibal & St. Jo. Road Torn Up.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Sept. 3, 1861.

The track on the Hannibal and St. Jo. Railroad is now torn up; and there has been no communication westward, by telegraph, for three days. There is no hoax this time; the thing is done.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Sept 3, 1861.

Miss Dix, who has been in this city for the past few days inspecting our hospitals, left this evening for the East. She expressed herself very well please with the general appearance of the Hospitals here, but of course her experience suggested various improvements which have been acted upon by those in charge. We are still in want here of various articles of clothing, etc, for hospital use. The ladies of Chicago could not do better than to contribute to our hospitals here, which may soon be filled with sick and wounded Illinois soldiers who are now in this State.

The train from Jefferson City to-night, reports everything quiet at that place.

Two Home Guards, of Franklin county, were shot from an ambush, near Union, on Saturday, and and killed and another wounded. They had been discharged from service. The affair was nothing less than downright murder.

Gen. Pope has returned from Northeast Missouri.

A portion of the dram-shop keepers have been permitted by the Provost Marshal to open their saloons. These are required to be endorsed as reliable Union citizens, and also subscribe to a declaration that they will be ever loyal to the United States, and if hereafter found in arms against the United States, or in any way aiding or abetting her enemies, that the penalty will be death.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, September 3, 1861.

Orders from Gen. Fremont were read this morning, directing Gen. Prentiss to report at once at St. Louis. Gen. Fremont transmitted charges against Gen. Prentiss, copies of which were sent to Prentiss; but Gen. Grant sent also a letter to the Major General, stating that, for the good of the service, he was perfectly willing to withdraw them. It is hoped the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted in a day or two.

Gen. Prentiss's column remains in camp at Jackson, ten miles west of Cape Girardeau, Col. Cook, for the time being, in command.

A prisoner who had escaped from Pillow's camp, at New Madrid, arrived here to-day. He is a well-known citizen of this place, and can be relied on. He reports large numbers of wagons and transports arriving, preparatory to a movement. Pillow has 4,000 troops, and 4,000 are reported at Sykeston. The "secesh" pretend to be spoiling for a fight, and expect soon to have Lincoln.

H. C. Freeman, of Cobden, Union county, formerly of Lasalle county, a well-known civil engineer, has received an appointment as Lieutenant of Engineers from Gen. Fremont, and to-day reported for duty to Col. Webster, Engineer Officer at this post.

It is reported that an exchange of prisoners is about to take place.

Col. Dickey's Regiment.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 3, 1860.

At Camp Hunter to-day, the recruits in Col. Dickey's Cavalry Regiment were sworn into the service, first having read to them the Articles of War.

The camp is beautifully located three miles from this place. Already four hundred horses have been received there—an average of excellent animals. The companies that have been accepted in this regiment will be in camp in ten days. Their equipments have already commenced arriving, and is of the best description.

In and About Washington.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

WASHINGTON, Aug 3—Most trustworthy advices received from Virginia place the number of rebel troops of that State, now in the field, at 55,000 men.

The enemy are concentrating in large force South of Alexandria, and are also erecting batteries near the mouth of the Occoquan river.

Heavy firing has been heard this forenoon from the direction of our lines on the opposite shore of the Potomac, but no reports of a battle have been received.

The proclamation of the President, closing rebel ports, will not be issued at present.

Some skirmishing took place this morning in the vicinity of the Chain Bridge, over the Potomac. It is not believed to have been of a serious character.

The Navy Department is more active than ever. From the preparations making, it is evident the affair at Hatteras is to be followed up by other attacks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter of congratulation to Commodore Stringham and his officers and men on their recent victory at Hatteras Inlet.

The President has appointed a number of new Brigadier Generals, among them Dan. Sickles.

Government has telegraphic advice from Gen. Rosecrans intimating all is right with his command. This is dated since the Richmond papers published the account of his alleged surrender to Gen. Lee.

The firing across the Potomac, heretofore reported, was occasioned by exercising men at guns. The enemy also fired several shots from their rifled cannon at our pickets. Nobody hurt.

The Washington *Star* says nearly twenty vessels have arrived within the past 24 hours, and with one exception the crews report all quiet on the Potomac; no batteries nor men on the banks are visible. The exception reports that when opposite Mathias a shell was fired at the vessel. When he left the rebels seemed to be moving up Potomac Creek, below Acquia Creek.

Reported Death of Jeff. Davis.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—Dispatches from the South report the death of Jeff. Davis. Flags are at half-mast throughout the entire South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—12 M.—It is currently reported in this city that Jeff. Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, is dead.

A rumor has it that he was shot by a scouting party from our lines.

Other and more credible reports, state that he died from a disease contracted in the rebel camp.

It is certain that some heavy affliction has befallen the rebels, as their flags can be seen, with the aid of a glass, flying at half-mast from the staff in their encampment near Arlington. Minute guns were also fired by their artillery early this morning.

The Reported Death of Jeff Davis.

WASHINGTON, 3—There has been a report in circulation in this city this forenoon of the death of Jeff. Davis. Inquiries have been made by the reporter of the Associated Press here, but nothing leading to a confirmation of such a rumor has been elicited. The statement may have arisen from the fact that a rebel flag was seen flying at half mast over an encampment of the enemy.

Later from Richmond—Jeff. Davis Very Ill on Saturday with no Hopes of His Recovery.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.—A gentleman just arrived in this city from Richmond, informs the *Journal* that he was captured at Mathias Point, on his way North, and was returned for trial to Richmond. He reports the numbers of troops in Virginia as greatly exaggerated in the North and in Richmond; that the actual numbers will not reach seventy thousand in the State, many of whom are down with sickness—in substance corroborating the statement of the Southern papers, that fully fifty per cent. of their fighting force were in the hospitals.

He further says that on Saturday last Davis was very ill, and little hopes were entertained of his recovery. The *Journal* informant, on trial at Richmond, proved himself an Englishman, and was released.

A letter from Dublin, Graves county, Ky., says two brothers named Bailey, with bowie-knives, killed Buck Smith and Bill Sherfield. The quarrel arose from a political fuss. The Baileys are Union men.

Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 3.—The proceedings in the House to-day were unimportant. In the Senate, Judge Robinson of Scott county was elected President pro tem. Six or seven senators more than the Constitution allows have been elected and permanent organization of the Senate is delayed by the question of contested seats.

Movements of McCulloch, Price, &c.—A Skirmish.

ROLLA, Aug. 3.—The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following: A gentleman from Springfield Friday evening, reports McCulloch with 6,000 Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas troops, moving towards Arkansas. He was last heard from at the Chalybeate Springs, near Mt. Vernon. His wounded were being removed from the Springfield hospital, and taken southward. On Sunday Generals Price, Parsons, Slack and Churchill, moved towards Bolivar with a force of some 10,000 or 12,000 men. When last heard from they were marching towards Jefferson City, on the road between Bolivar and Warsaw. Only a part of Gen. McBride's division remained at Springfield.

Thirty eight of the Dent county Home Guards were surprised early Sunday morning at Bennett's Mills, by 350 rebels, and two of them killed and eight wounded, one mortally. The killed and wounded rebels filled a large wagon, but their number could not be ascertained. The Guards retreated. Eighteen secession prisoners taken by the Guards the day before, were confined in a house near by, and the rebels mistaking them for Unionists, fired upon them wounding several.

From Cape Girardeau.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Sept. 3.—Gen. Prentiss's little army, which left Ironton some days since, arrived at Jackson, 10 miles west of here, yesterday morning. Prentiss and staff are now here. No enemy was met during the march. The report that Gen. Prentiss took 850 prisoners is therefore false.

A scout arrived from Hardee's Camp last night and reported that the rebels knew the exact time Gen. Prentiss left Ironton, and immediately commenced retreating. Hardee was rapidly moving towards Arkansas, with 6,000 men. The enemy is reported to be strongly fortifying at Sikeston.

Lexington Safe—McCulloch in Arkansas.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 3.—Later information from Lexington confirm the safety of that place and the withdrawal of the rebels.

There is much dissatisfaction in McCulloch's army. He is in Arkansas. This is reliable.

An expedition crossed into Calloway county last night, destined for Columbia.

The Rebel Troops at Leesburg—From Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3—The Baltimore *American* of to-day, says that no rebel troops were at Winchester on Thursday, except a few who were sick. At Leesburg there are three or four regiments—one at Waterford, above the Point of Locks, and one at Goose Creek.

Letters from rebel sources at Richmond, state that the troops are in a sad state of destitution, being barefooted and in want of suitable clothing. The skins in a tannery at Hillsboro, had been taken, dripping from the vats, to convert into shoes. All the horses from the Union and disunion farmers had been seized, which created the greatest dissatisfaction. The want of confidence is increasing daily, the hopes of the rebels being kept up by the reports that the General Government had only 30,000 troops around Washington, and found it impossible to recruit any more.

Arrests for Treason.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—John C. Rahming, a merchant at 36 South street, was arrested last evening on a charge of treason. It is alleged that Rahming, some time ago, endeavored to induce the captain of the Arctic to proceed to Nassau, N. P. Bahamas, and take thence a number of cannon to Wilmington, N. C. The Captain declined to enter into the business, and subsequently the matter came to the police authorities. Rahming is a native of the West Indies. He was sent to Fort Lafayette.

The prisoners taken at Hatteras are to be placed on board the hulk Brandywine.

New York Democratic Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The Democratic Convention to-morrow bids fair to be one of the largest and strongest held for many years. The expression generally seems to be in favor of a rigorous prosecution of the war; against any separation of the States, and in favor of holding forth to rebel States offers of peace any moment they will return to allegiance; also condemn the State policy of the Republican party, and favor reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Wreck of the Privateer Jeff Davis.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3d.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th August published a letter from Fernandina, Fla., dated the 21st, which had been received at Savannah, Ga., saying that the crew of the Jeff. Davis had arrived there, the vessel having been wrecked on the bar while trying to get into St. Augustine, Fla.

Exchange of Prisoners.

CAIRO, Sept. 3.—Lieutenant Tufts, of the Centralia Dragoons, who was sent with a flag of truce to Pillow's Camp, New Madrid, returned last night. Col. Wallace's terms were accepted by Gen. Pillow, and an exchange of prisoners will take place to-day. Fifteen hundred rebels are reported at New Madrid.

Arrived.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall 24th, arrived, brings $750,000 treasure.

The Loan in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—The subscription to the National Loan was opened yesterday. $155,000 were subscribed during the day.

Personal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Hon. C. H. Foster, Union member of Congress from North Carolina, has arrived here en route for Washington.

No Papers.

LOUISVILLE. Sept. 3.—No southern papers received to-day.

Additional Foreign News by the Arabia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The *Independence Belge* publishes the substance of an autograph letter from the emperor to the Pope, intimating that if the condition of affairs be ameliorated, the present status is to be maintained.

The Paris Bourse has been less firm. Rentes 68f 50c.

ITALY.—The correspondent of the *London Times* gives a very gloomy account of the state of affairs at Naples. Cardinals, Piccolomini and Santucci are dead. Two supposed assassins had attempted to enter the house of Garibaldi by night. They escaped after being fired upon. One of them was wounded. The reactionists had made an attempt to land a force at Sandall Torrini but were repulsed.

AUSTRIA.—The Hungarian Diet was formally dissolved on the 23d of August, and a new one is to be called. A resolution passed both Houses declaring the dissolution of the Diet illegal, and protesting against the unconstitutional and arbitrary conduct of the Government. The collection of taxes by military forces will be rigidly enforced.

A collision had taken place between the soldiers and the people in consequence of the latter singing national airs.

The relations between the European and Japanese Governments are likely to be disturbed. Foreign merchants were being robbed in open day, and it was believed that the Japanese Government sanctioned the proceedings.

Gen. Pope to take the Field.

Gen. Pope left this city yesterday for Quincy, for the purpose of collecting a sufficient force to drive the thieves and marauders that now infest Northeast Missouri from our State. The troops destined for this work will be mainly drawn from Iowa and Missouri, with some regiments from Illinois. The place selected as a rendezvous has not transpired, but it will probably be Keokuk. Gen. Pope intends when he begins to make clean work of it, and visit upon offenders the just and summary penalties contained in the recent proclamation of Gen. Fremont.—*Missouri Dem. 3d.*

Miss Dix and the Hospitals.

Miss Dix arrived in the city on Saturday night, and is now the guest of Mrs. Fremont. Yesterday she visited the hospital near Carondelet, the camp at the Fair Grounds, and examined various buildings for hospitals. We understand she saw much to praise and some little to condemn.—*Missouri Democrat.*

TROOPS FOR QUINCY.—Col. John M. Loomis's regiment left yesterday, at noon, bound for Quincy, which city was supposed to be in danger of an attack from Mart. Green's tribe of rebels, a party of whom had taken possession of Lagrange, a town about ten miles above Quincy, on the Missouri side of the Mississippi. We do not suppose, however, that Mart. Green has the most remote idea of trusting his precious crew on this side of the Mississippi. His mission is to make demonstrations in various directions, with a view, if possible, of distracting the attention of the Union troops from the most important movements of Pillow, McCulloch & Co., in Southern Missouri.—*Springfield Journal.*

PERSONAL.—Hon. Wm. R. Morrison, formerly Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, is in the city, stopping at the St. Nicholas. We understand that he is to be Colonel of a new regiment, several companies of which are already raised in Monroe and neighboring counties.—*Springfield Journal.*

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The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Steamships:
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[illegible]

New Advertisements.

A LADY desires Board in a private family, where she can give instruction on the Piano as an equivalent or as pay in part. Address "L," Box 684 Chicago.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, Wm. Tarbury, 107 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnets Dyed, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country Work Solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box 2662.

TO RENT—House No. 57 Pine street, corner of Ohio. A very desirable residence in good repair, has cellar, bath, &c. Part of the furniture will be rented if desired, or sold at a bargain. Inquire of G. W. HELDEN, No. 176 Lake street.

WANTED.—One hundred (100) good Ship Carpenters and Caulkers can have employment and good wages by applying to me at No. 13 South Main street, St. Louis. JAMES B. EADS.

TO RENT, ON NORTH SIDE—Two-story Brick House, with all modern improvements. Furniture for sale on reasonable terms. Apply 300 Pearson street, between Pine street and the Lake.

WANTED—A "Notary Public" Commission. Address Post Office Box 4120, stating price and date of the Commission.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—We have a choice Residence Lot, 50 by 120 feet, on the corner of Ohio and Pine streets. We offer for sale at a very low price for cash. REES & SLOCUM, 106 Dearborn street.

INTEREST.—Six per cent. interest is now payable to the holders of Scrip in the Security Fire Insurance Company
Of New York at the office of R. W. PHILLIPS & CO. No. 2 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

LOST—Somewhere on Park Avenue, Reuben or Lake streets, in the vicinity of Union Park, a Strip of Black silk Fringe, about a quarter of a yard deep and a yard and a quarter long. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 344 West Lake street. JOS CARPENTER.

$4,300 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE WANTED for Country business. $1,000 in cash, $350 in secured notes on eight months time, and for $1,000 in secured notes; also a house and lot 80 by 180 feet with well finished two-story Brick Dwelling, well located in the village of Horicon, Dodge County, Wis. on the Horicon and Milwaukee Railroad, valued at $1,400. Also, superior Liquors to exchange for Horse, Buggy and Harness. Apply to D. STONER, No. 2 South Clark street, first floor, or P. O. Box 3633, Chicago, Ill.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.
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Dr. J. S. Rose's Family Medicines,
From his Laboratory, Philadelphia, by the case or doz. Ten per cent reduced for cash.
PEABODY Post Office Box 77,
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Former wholesale dealer gone into the Naval service.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, it gives superior scientific apparatus, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $116,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine gymnasium, and every other accommodation which can improve the condition of pupils. Its Military Department embraces instruction in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND FANCY DRILL, [illegible] Terms—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for the young, under the same roof as the care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of
HALPIN & BAILEY,
For the SPECIAL purpose of publishing the Chicago City Directory for 1861, has expired by the publication of the work. John C. W. Bailey will settle the remaining business of the concern.
JOHN C. W. BAILEY.
Halpin & Bailey also have to announce that they have abandoned the idea of publishing their proposed
"ILLINOIS STATE FAIR GAZETTE."
For the reason that so little interest is manifested in the Fair generally by those who usually sustain it, owing to the all absorbing War of Rebellion, and the consequent increased expenditure and curtailment of business. H. & B. hope, however, in another year that the crushing out of the Rebellion will place business in such a position as to justify them in issuing a FAIR GAZETTE.

FOR SALE CHEAP,
1500 Buggy Spokes,
200 Wagon Spokes,
Lot of Neck Yokes,
Lot of Whiffle-Trees,
Lot of Large Hubs.
ALSO,
500 COMMON CHAIRS,
BY H. C. MOWRY.
Office No. 4 Dole's Block, corner Clark and Water streets.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.'S
BANK NOTE LIST
BANKABLE OR PAR FUNDS.
Marine Bank, Chicago. | State Bank of Iowa.
Mechanics' Bank, Hardin. | Philadelphia.
Reapers' Bank. | Bk of the State of Indiana.
Bank of Bloomington. | State Bank of Ohio.
New York and New England in good credit. | Free Banks of Ohio in good credit.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Sight	¼ dis to par.	¼ prem
American Gold	½ prem.	¾ prem
Sovereigns		
Treasury Notes, two years, six per cent.		
Illinois War Warrants		

UNCURRENT.

	Dis.		Dis.
Michigan	1	Pittsburg (suspended)	1
Indiana Free Banks	1	Canada	1½
Missouri	10	Union Bank, Tenn.	1
Louisiana	5	Kentucky	1½
Baltimore	3	Virginia (Eastern)	5
Maryland	5	" (Western)	5
North and S Carolina	5	Tennessee (old)	10
Merchants' (Macon, Ga.)	5	" (stock)	20
Lagrange (Georgia)	5	" (unsecured)	30
Other Georgia	20	Alabama	10

Willard's List of Illinois Banks.
CURRENT.
Bank of Bloomington. | Mechanics' Bank, Hardin.
City Bank of Ottawa. | Reapers' Bank.
UNCURRENT..........1 per cent Dis.
Alton Bank. | Kane County Bank.
Bank of Galena. | McLean County Bank.
Northern Illinois.
DISCREDITED.
No. 1..........50 CENTS.
Union Bank.
No. 2..........60 CENTS.
Bank of Illinois. | E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank.
Bank of Sparta. | Pittsfield Bank.
Cumberland County Bank.
No. 3..........75 CENTS.
Bank of America. | Ohio River Bank.
International Bank. | Merchants' Bank, Carmi.
Illinois River Bank. | United States Stock Bank.
Mahaiwe Bank.
No. 4..........70 CENTS.
American Bank. | Illinois State Security B'k.
Bank of Indemnity. | Marshall County Bank.
Highland Bank. | Pamet Bank.
Illinois Central Bank.
No. 5..........60 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce. | Fulton Bank.
Bond County Bank. | Olympic Bank.
Columbian. | Patriotic Bank.
Kankakee Bank. | State Stock Bank.
Eagle Bank. | Western Bank of Illinois.
No. 6..........50 CENTS.
Bank of Ashland. | Central Bank.
" Elgin. | Franklin Bank.
" Federal Union. | Lake Michigan Bank.
" Geneseo. | Benton Bank.
" Metropolis. | Warren County Bank.
" Naperville. | Wheat Growers'.
Bull's Head Bank.
No. 7..........45 CENTS.
Agricultural Bank. | Commercial B'k, Palestine.
Alliance Bank. | Canal Bank.
Bank of Aledo. | Farmers' Bank, N. Canton.
Bank of Albion. | Farmers' Bank of Illinois.
" Benton. | Garden State Bank.
" Brooklyn. | Hampden Bank.
" Carmi. | Jersey County Bank.
" Pike County. | Kaskaskia Bank.
" Republic. | Lafayette Bank.
" Southern Illinois. | Mississippi River Bank.
Belvidere Bank. | Prairie State Bank.
Corn Exchange Bank. | Plowman's Bank.
Corn Planters' Bank. | Shawnee Bank.
Continental Bank.
No. 8..........40 CENTS.
American Exchange Bank. | Illinois State Bank.
Bank of Aurora. | Lancaster Bank.
" Chester. | Mechanics & Drovers' B'k.
" Commonwealth. | Morgan County Bank.
" Quincy. | Mississippi River Bank.
" Raleigh. | National Bank.
Citizens' Bank. | New Market Bank.
Commercial Bank, N. B'n. | Railroad Bank.
Cosmopolitan Bank. | Reed's Bank.
Douglas Bank. | Rock Island Bank.
Farmers' & Traders' B'k. | State Bank of Illinois.
Frontier Bank. | Southern Bank of Illinois.
Grayville Bank. | Union County Bank.
Grand Prairie Bank.
Humboldt Bank.
Current Wisconsin..........3 per cent dis.
Discredited Wisconsin..........40 to 60 Cents.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
A combination of IRON, SHERRY WINE and PERUVIAN BARK. No medicine can equal this preparation for giving tone and vigor to the system, and rapidly improving the appetite. Prepared only by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c.,
To be had all the year round,
AT SUMMER PRICES.
VAN SCHAACK,
47--State Street--47
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.
Has a large stock of
FRUIT JARS FOR 1861,
IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN
Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c.
Excellent Sealing Wax for sealing up Old Cans.
General Center to Housekeeping Articles.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
All transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.
All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.50 per Square for each subsequent month.
25.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

EXHIBITORS TO THE FAIR
Who desire to advertise their Goods will require a plentiful stock of
CARDS,
HANDBILLS,
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS,
LABELS,
TAGS,
And other articles of Printing.
We are prepared with STEAM PRESSES to fill orders of this description
WITH DISPATCH.
The better way, however, will be to
Order This Week,
That your work may be ready on MONDAY MORNING. We shall be glad to see our friends and customers from the country during Fair Week and conduct them through our office, affording them an opportunity to witness the process of PRINTING in its various stages. Inquire for WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.

PREPARE IN TIME
AGAINST
THE FIRES OF FALL,
By Prime A No. 1 Insurance
IN THE
PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF HARTFORD.
THE FRUITS OF THE PHŒNIX
Are manifest in the following statement of FACTS and FIGURES, showing the amount of losses paid to policy holders, in the shape of losses paid in the West and South, during the past four years; a substantial record of a
WELL TRIED CORPORATION.
OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, ALABAMA.
[illegible]
Insurances solicited, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates, by
HUBBARD & HUNT,
RESIDENT AGENTS, Chicago.
Branch Office for the Western and Southern States at Cincinnati.
H. K. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW FURNITURE,
DRESSING BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, ETC., ETC.,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell for cash,
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK
At their Salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn-St.,
A fine stock of new Furniture, consisting of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, Card, Center and Dining Tables, Wardrobes, Bureaus, &c., Bedsteads, Hat Trees, Whatnots, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Common Tables, Cane and Flag Seat Chairs, &c., &c.
Also, a Good Second-hand Piano-Forte.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., will hold their next regular
BOOT AND SHOE SALE
TO THE TRADE,
ON THURSDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9 1-2 O'clock,
At their Salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street.
Country Merchants, dealing in Shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sale. The goods we sell will compare favorably in quality and style with any stock in the city. All sale without reserve. Terms Cash, Par Funds.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell for cash,
ON FRIDAY SEPT. 7th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK
At their Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn-st., a great variety of Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. NICKERSON
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK,
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE of GRAY SATINETS AND CLOTHS.
By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake-st., cor. Franklin.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., Army Gray, Blue and Black Cloths, Pants, Wool Socks, Felt Hats and Furnishing Goods. Terms Cash.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 81 Lake street.
Household Furniture, Floor Oil Cloth, Bedsteads, Engravings, Crockery Ware, &c., at Auction.
ON THURSDAY, September 5th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, a superior assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of elegant full marble top Chamber Suits, in New Rosewood solid Oak and Mahogany, Enameled Cottage Chamber Suits, ten pieces, Rosewood Parlor Suits in Brocatelle, Mahogany Chairs, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Whatnots, Hat Trees, Piano Stools and Rockers, Lounges, Dressing Bureaus, Commode and Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and other Mattresses, Mahogany and Walnut French and Cottage Bedsteads, Extension Dining Tables, Cane Seat Chairs, Dining Chairs, Office Desks, Hat Stands, Engravings in Frames. An invoice of New Patterns Oil Cloths, 4-4, 6-4, 8-4, &c. Also, many other goods too numerous to particularize.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES,
At Salesroom, 56 Dearborn St.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 5th, at 10 A. M., at Salesroom, 125 lots Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Barley, White Fish, etc.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 81 Lake street.
CROCKERY AT AUCTION.
We will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at Store No. 45 Lake street, Seven Crates
WHITE GRANITE CROCKERY WARE,
Embracing a general assortment of Tea, Dining and Toilette Ware. Sale positive.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 81 Lake street.
NEW PIANOS
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 81 Lake street.
FOUR NEW PIANOS,
OF MODERN STYLE,
Just received from the East, in Rosewood Cases, full iron frame, four round corners, and Seven Octaves, and are from the well-known manufactory of A. Newhall & Co. and Amass Dexter, of Boston.
ALSO—Two good Second hand Pianos.
The above Pianos to be sold without reserve.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF
WHITE CROCKERY
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, at our Salesroom, 81 Lake st. a large, well assorted stock, White Crockery, consisting of assortment, and to be sold in lots to suit the trade. Samples on exhibition the afternoon before the sale. Purchasers from the country can have their goods packed by a competent packer.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF
Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, at our Salesroom, 81 Lake street, in lots to suit the trade, [illegible] Bedsteads, [illegible] Mahogany Bureaus, [illegible] Black Walnut Washstands. Country Dealers are particularly invited to attend this sale.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sale of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited and advances.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.
BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE.—The subscribers have opened at No. 37 Lake Street, [illegible] G. W. LEE & CO.
CONCESSION! KEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave. [illegible] CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION, [illegible] Low Prices. [illegible] Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions, [illegible] Actions rather than Words. [illegible]
MILITARY GOODS.—COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. [illegible] BE SOLD CHEAPER [illegible]
Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible] LAKE STREET. CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63.......LAKE STREET.......63. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA, BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, SHEET ZINC, PIG TIN, COPPER BOTTOMS, TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. Corner of State and Lake streets.
TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS. 1861.......A Card.......1861. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, [illegible] LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. [illegible] WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.
1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 81 and 83 South Water Street, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR. [illegible] LOWEST PRICES. AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.
BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE, IN GREAT VARIETY. [illegible]
HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE, Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake Street, Chicago. Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates [illegible] WILLIAM BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, C. W. BELDEN.
16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our Stock of GROCERIES, Fish, Wooden Ware, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18.
Groceries, Provisions, &c.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND TEA DEALERS, No. 60 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. I. C. DAY, W. T. ALLEN, S. P. FARRINGTON. [illegible] D. A. & CO.
2000 Bbls REFINED AND [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.
1000 Hhds. and Boxes New O[illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.
1000 Bags COFFEE, of all grades, in store and arriving, [illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.
ONE THOUSAND Bags CO[illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.
ONE THOUSAND Bbls. MO[illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.
SEVEN HUNDRED Hf. Chests [illegible]
THREE HUNDRED Cases TO[illegible] DAY, ALLEN & CO.
450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—[illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.
150 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, CO[illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.
500 Boxes FIRE CRACKERS, [illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.
100 CASES TOBACCO—[illegible] PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

Chicago Tribune
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

...ENT AND THE GOVERN-...

...e give no credence to the report which ...m from Washington that the Govern... hesitates about approving Gen. Fre...'s late proclamation. Gen. Fremont ...pproved his action by the law of Con... authorizing the confiscation of rebel ...perty, and it does not lie in the mouth ...y body at Washington to recall his ..., until it be shown that the circum..., under which they were uttered, ... not those contemplated by the Legis... power when the law was enacted, ... apprehend that no one will attempt to ... such a showing if Gen. Fremont ... not then justified in putting the law ...rce, no one will ever be so justified. ... cannot believe that his proclamation ...be disapproved. If there were any ... intention on the part of the President ...ould have indicated it in some authori... manner ere this.

FAIR OF EXCHANGE.

...he general indifference to any accurate ...wledge of the nature of money and ...ency, about which men dogmatize so ..., is demonstrated in this matter of *Par of Exchange*. It is the most inter... point of the currency question, and ... most necessary to an understanding of ... subject, for it is the stand-point from ...ch all measures of currency proceed ...ting to the traffic of the world; yet not ... merchant of fifty in the average, per... not one of a hundred, can ... the meaning of the par of exchange ... London. It is generally and correctly ...erstood to be nine and one-half ... cent. premium, and when the ...ing rate exceeds this in New York, ... the "balance of trade" is against us, ... when it falls short of this, the "bal... of trade" is in our favor. In the for... case specie is exported, in the latter it ... imported. We mark the "balance of ...de" in quotations, for there is a good ...l of nonsense about this also, as we will ...plain by-and-by.

The par of exchange means the money ...e or price of the pure metal contained ...the monetary unit of one country, ex...ssed in the equivalent currency terms of ...ther country. For example, we wish ...now how many francs in Paris express ... value of our dollar, gold for gold; and ...find the standard of the French coin is ... the same as ours, 9 10ths fine, ... alloy in all coin is reckoned of no val... because it is not worth the cost of part... The gold dollar is our monetary unit

9 weighs in grains, Troy grains	25.8
ract alloy, 10 per cent.,	2.58
Pure gold in the dollar, Troy grains	23.22

The franc is the unit of France—the ...allest French gold coin.

9 Napoleon of 20 francs weighs in gross, Troy grains	90.5
ract alloy, 10 per cent.	9.95
Pure gold in 20 francs	80.55

Then we ascertain by the rule of Proportion—as 80.55 : 20fr. :: 23.22 : 5.18—and that ... American dollar is equivalent to 5 ...nes 18 6-10 centimes in Paris. The par of ...change in Paris is therefore 5fr. 18c. We ...d the quotations of French exchange ...versely to the English. When the fig... are high, exchange on Paris is low ...d in our favor, because we buy so many ...ncs the more for a dollar; and when the ...ures are low, the exchange is high, be...use we buy so many francs the less for ... dollar. In the former case, gold tends ...s way, it being of higher market value ...re than in France. Yet it may not ...me, for three reasons: *First*, the differ...ence may not be sufficient to pay freight ...d other charges. *Second*, it may be at... ...sted by the course of exchange between ...rance and England. *Third*, the course ... exchange between this country and ...ngland may arrest it. The intercourse ...tween Paris and London, however, is so ...mall that it is scarcely worth computing. ...The free colored inhabitants in the seceded ...States, are all forced to render assistance to ...the rebels. They will fully counterbalance ...the slaves of loyal masters in the Border ...States.

The most liberal estimate of the num...ber of people who may be classified as ...friends of the Union, is twenty millions; ...and the number who are trying to destroy ...it, eleven and a half millions. This is a ...formidable host of enemies; but more than ...one-third of them are unwilling enemies. ...They are obliged to take sides against the ...Union by Northern connivance and con...sent. The masters have forced them all ...into the rebel service, and are making ...them supply the rebel armies with rations ...and other indispensable military necessities. ...By the uses to which the slaves are put, the ...whole able-bodied adult male population of ...the seceded States can bear arms and are ...taking the field against the Union forces. ...The rebel soldiers are not only sustained ...by the slaves, but their families are ...fed and clad also. The labor of the slave... man and his wife and children keeps his ...master in the rebel army, and supports his ...mistress and her children, and pays the ...taxes on the plantation. Deprived of ...the labor of his slaves, the master ...would be obliged to leave the camp ...and return home to work with his own ...hands for the support of himself and family. ...From the surplus product of the slaves' ...labor the masters are enabled to send all ...the able bodied "poor white trash" to the ...army and make provision for the mainten...ance of their families during their absence. ...The slaves consume but little of their earn...ings. They are fed on the cheapest food, ...clad in the cheapest raiment, and worked ...to the fullest extent. The negro woman ...labors in the field as well as the man, and all ...the children from eight years and upwards ...must work. A thousand negro families ...produce as much surplus, over and above ...their consumption, as two thousand North...ern white families. Four millions of slaves ...contribute as much material aid to the re...bellion as eight millions of loyal whites ...can off-set. If the rebels were deprived of ...the labor of their slaves, the loss to them ...would be as great as if the whole North...west, with its eight millions of inhabitants, ...should withdraw from the support of the ...Government and call home its soldiers. ...All the efforts which the eight Western ...States are making to put down the rebel...lion is neutralized by the help which the ...rebels derive from the slave population.

The rebels employ this mighty engine of ...military power against the Government ...with the full knowledge and consent of ...the people of the North. The reasoning ...that justifies this singular policy, talks in ...this way: "We can't prevent the rebels ...from using their slaves against the Union ...unless we liberate them; we have preju...dices against negroes being free, and dis...like injuring the Southern aristocracy. ...We would rather pour out our blood and ...treasure in a combat against master and ...slaves and take the chances of saving the ...Union, than to deprive the master of the ...possession of the slave, and thereby ...crush the rebellion and the slave-power ...at the same time." How long the people ...will remain of this mind, the future will ...develope. If they can save the Union and ...slavery they want it done. If one or the ...other must be sacrificed, which shall go?

The military power of the rebels is thus ...shown to be equal to fifteen and a half ...millions of free population. They can ...place in the field and sustain as large an ...army as they could do with twice their ...present population, if they had no slaves. ...In providing men and means to carry on ...this war let it be borne in mind that we ...are combatting in effect a population of ...thirty-fourths as large as our own, and pos...sessing the further important advantages ...of fighting on their own soil. And let us ...also keep in mind, that one-third of this ...hostile force which we encounter exists by ...our tolerance and approval. But we shall ...have this consolation, that if the Union is ...overthrown and Constitutional liberty de...stroyed, the "Divine institution" will be ...saved and the "niggers" kept in bondage, ...those at our mercy. Not a pound of ...freight could go to or out that did not ...pay enormous duties; not a move could be ...made that our combinations could not ...check. The people yet a while might re...fuse to send out their cotton, but that ...inhibition would be only temporary; they ...might neglect to send representatives to ...the Federal Congress, but the absence of ...such would not impede legislation; they ...might not choose to avail themselves of ...our Postal System, if not let them ...send their letters as they can; they may ...not appear in the Federal Courts, perhaps ...will not permit them to be held, but if they ...do not deal with us, we shall have no occa...sion to use them in these courts nor in any ...other: they may refuse to vote at Presi...dential elections, but that will not leave ...us without a President; they may refuse to ...give up escaped criminals; if so, such ...criminals would find plenty of congenial ...company; they may refuse to spend their ...summers in the North; but civilization ...will not suffer here, if they stay at home. ...It is certain: whatever they might refuse ...to do, there is one thing that they could ...not do if they tried—that is, continue ...the war.

We hear a great deal of gabble, now-a-...days, among rebel sympathizers about ...."ruining," "unalterable," "everlasting" ...determination to continue the fight, and ...die, each man half a dozen times over, ...mainly as Kirby died, rather than submit ...to the "vandal invader," the "Yankee," the ..."pollutor of the soil," and all that sort of ...tragic mouthing; but such words do not ...amount, when measured by the proper ...standard, to enough to set up the frame ...work of a respectable farce. Throw out ...the nigger question, the cotton ques...tion, the question of bread and but...ter, and they would all be very fine; ...but in the contingency which we fore...see, the Almighty Dollar is the pow...er more potent than armies. That will ...settle the hash; and the sooner we put ...these boasting Bobadils in a position where ...it can be brought to bear on them with all ...the force it is capable of exerting, the ...sooner will this wicked rebellion come to ...an end. Four expeditions are needed for ...October. In November, the shipment of ...cotton must begin.

STRENGTH OF THE LOYALISTS AND REBELS.

The numerical strength of the loyalists and rebels may be thus stated:

FOR THE UNION.	
Population of Free States	19,000,000
Loyalists in Border Slave States	1,000,000
Total Union strength	20,000,000
Rebels in Slave States	7,500,000
Coerced Slaves	4,000,000
Total Rebel strength	11,500,000

This states the respective belligerent forces in round numbers; but there are some modifications that ought to be taken into account. Of the nineteen millions of whites in the Free States, there are from one to two millions of rebel sympathizers, who give the enemy all the aid and comfort they dare. Their treason crops out in peace-meetings, and white flag displays. They have much to say about "abolitionism," and insist on using the same and machinery of the late Democratic party for purposes of opposition to the Government. They are very active in disuading men from volunteering to fight for the Union.

On the other hand, there are many Union men in seceded States, who give but a reluctant support to secession. They are mainly in Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas. It would be safe to estimate them at one million of people. We think the Unionists in the seceded States, may be reckoned as an offset against the tories in the loyal States, though they are not permitted to express their sentiments one-tenth as boldly for the Union as the white-feather gentry in the North do against it.

The slaves we put down as all on the side of the rebellion. There are a few loyal slaveholders, but the number is so small that it is scarcely worth computing. The free colored inhabitants in the seceded States, are all forced to render assistance to the rebels. They will fully counterbalance the slaves of loyal masters in the Border States.

The most liberal estimate of the number of people who may be classified as friends of the Union, is twenty millions; and the number who are trying to destroy it, eleven and a half millions. This is a formidable host of enemies; but more than one-third of them are unwilling enemies. They are obliged to take sides against the Union by Northern connivance and consent. The masters have forced them all into the rebel service, and are making them supply the rebel armies with rations and other indispensable military necessities. By the uses to which the slaves are put, the whole able-bodied adult male population of the seceded States can bear arms and are taking the field against the Union forces. The rebel soldiers are not only sustained by the slaves, but their families are fed and clad also. The labor of the slaveman and his wife and children keeps his master in the rebel army, and supports his mistress and her children, and pays the taxes on the plantation. Deprived of the labor of his slaves, the master would be obliged to leave the camp and return home to work with his own hands for the support of himself and family. From the surplus product of the slaves' labor the masters are enabled to send all the able bodied "poor white trash" to the army and make provision for the maintenance of their families during their absence. The slaves consume but little of their earnings. They are fed on the cheapest food, clad in the cheapest raiment, and worked to the fullest extent. The negro woman labors in the field as well as the man, and all the children from eight years and upwards must work. A thousand negro families produce as much surplus, over and above their consumption, as two thousand Northern white families. Four millions of slaves contribute as much material aid to the rebellion as eight millions of loyal whites can off-set. If the rebels were deprived of the labor of their slaves, the loss to them would be as great as if the whole Northwest, with its eight millions of inhabitants, should withdraw from the support of the Government and call home its soldiers. All the efforts which the eight Western States are making to put down the rebellion is neutralized by the help which the rebels derive from the slave population.

The rebels employ this mighty engine of military power against the Government with the full knowledge and consent of the people of the North. The reasoning that justifies this singular policy, talks in this way: "We can't prevent the rebels from using their slaves against the Union unless we liberate them; we have prejudices against negroes being free, and dislike injuring the Southern aristocracy. We would rather pour out our blood and treasure in a combat against master and slaves and take the chances of saving the Union, than to deprive the master of the possession of the slave, and thereby crush the rebellion and the slave-power at the same time." How long the people will remain of this mind, the future will develope. If they can save the Union and slavery they want it done. If one or the other must be sacrificed, which shall go?

The military power of the rebels is thus shown to be equal to fifteen and a half millions of free population. They can place in the field and sustain as large an army as they could do with twice their present population, if they had no slaves. In providing men and means to carry on this war let it be borne in mind that we are combatting in effect a population of thirty-fourths as large as our own, and possessing the further important advantages of fighting on their own soil. And let us also keep in mind, that one-third of this hostile force which we encounter exists by our tolerance and approval. But we shall have this consolation, that if the Union is overthrown and Constitutional liberty destroyed, the "Divine institution" will be saved and the "niggers" kept in bondage,

IOWA FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* of last Friday says that the officers of the First Cavalry Regiment the day previous and held a new election with the following result:

Eppa Henry Warren, Colonel.
W. M. T. Torrence, Lieut. Colonel.
W. S. Loffenswell, Major.

This regiment is being prepared with great care. It will be finely mounted, armed and equipped. The material of which it is composed is of the very best kind—hardy, powerful, resolute Westerners who estimate "secesh" at its proper value and no more. In a few days the regiment will be ready to join Gen. Fremont's army. It will do great service.

A Pulpit Response to Fremont.

[From the Cincinnati *Gazette* Sept. 3.]

Rev. M. D. Conway, of this city, in concluding his discourse on Sunday, spoke as follows of the gallant Commander of the West:

There rings through *every* mind here to-day that noblest word which the war has yet elicited—the proclamation of the gallant Commander of the West, who has shown himself in Roman Cattius, brave and manly enough to leap straight into the heart of this conflict. His steel ring true upon the first of rebellion, and brought forth a spark of true fire. God grant that it may flash through the land and light the truth of liberty that yet sleeps unfired under the Constitution of every State.

When the war is up to the standard of John C. Fremont, the country will be saved. Hitherto brows at the daring heart that first planted the stars and stripes upon the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, beneath the nobler flame awaits him, and if only the placard of the gallant pioneer of liberty on the highest summit of liberty and its manly that ranged within his possible sight. Years ago, before his name was echoed through the land, as one for the highest office in the country, it was my privilege often to touch that brave man's hand, and look into his "mild and magnificent eye," and I never did so without feeling that there was a power enshrined in that brain and nerve which would one day be unshrinking for his country, and lead the van of honor like King Arthur's sword Excalibur, that struck only for the right, and whose stroke never failed.

The nation cried for a leader—a man: lo, he is here!

He takes the step that Congress was too timid to take openly. He pauses not to ask, "will this advance my chances for the next Presidency?" not "whether, if the country is restored, this step will not make me an object of special odium to the South?" He stops not to consider if it may not bring the inviting dagger near to his heart. Nor does he hesitate to shift the responsibility on others. Upon the banner of the West his own hand wrote the golden words in the the eye of the world: *These slaves, of they have sung, are hereby declared free men.*

That one sentence will do more to strike terror to the hearts of our enemies, to strengthen us at home, to gain honor abroad, than all that has been done at Washington for thirty years.

Henceforth the genius of America adopts Fremont as her darling hero.

The Journal of Commerce Valedictory of Mr Hallock.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday last contains the valedictory of Mr. Gerard Hallock, the principal editor and proprietor. Mr. Hallock bewails the degeneracy of the times as follows:

Those received anonymous letters by the dozen, blackening purity, villainous and the destruction of my office. Volunteer committees have waited upon members of our subscribers, stating the astonishment and *astonishment* that we should stop taking the *Journal of Commerce*. Anonymous letters and circulars have been active, upon advertisers, warning them if the continue to advertise in the *Journal of Commerce*, their own business will suffer in consequence. The ultra war press, whose name is legion, had been set upon us, and had set itself upon us, and continued the onset for weeks and months, with a ferocity that knew no bounds. The U. S. Grand Jury has presented us, or half-presented us, just at the close of their session, asking no instructions from the Judge, and expressly stating that they desired no prosecution during the session over to the next term of the court. Lastly, on the strength of that presentment, the Post Master General has refused to put our paper the common right of transmission in the mails. Had the Grand Jury waited for instructions, the Judge, whose charge to the jury, however adverse to us, would have been compelled to tell them that we had violated no law, and therefore that they had nothing to do in the case. But by leaving the matter in abeyance for two months, there would be time for the poison to work in the community, without the possibility of our administering an effectual antidote; and also a chance for the Post Master General to apply the screws to an old enemy of Abolitionism, and sectarianism generally. Had this last form of oppression been omitted, all the others would have failed of their object. For, in spite of them all, our circulation in the aggregate has been steadily increasing, and 5,000 have more subscribers to-day in the non-seceded States than we had on the 1st of January last in the whole Union. Bad causes cannot succeed with the Government, and have no disposition to do so. I believe the exclusion of the *Journal of Commerce* from the mails is sanctioned by no law, but that it is a violation of law, and of the Constitution. But as neither the law nor the Constitution was available against the edict of the Government, or one branch of it, we concluded to save my partners (some of whom could not afford to lose so large an amount of property) by discontinuing my interest in the establishment, and retiring from its direction; thus atoning for the sins of the ultra-war papers, whose testimony in regard to the *Journal of Commerce* has not been by any means doubtless received as true. But it not been for my partners, or some of them, I might have persevered to leave the dead body of the *Journal of Commerce* unburied, as an illustration of the meanness of liberty now enjoyed by the press in this free country. However, my decision is to allay excitement rather than promote it; especially as I perceive by numerous letters just received from various places in the North, that the public mind is already sufficient excitement, and I fear too much, without my aid from me. I would advise the persons and editors of the ultra press to be patient and submissive. The times are out of joint, and men had better bear encroachments upon their rights temporarily, than attempt to maintain their rights by any disorderly proceedings.

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NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Affairs at the Rebel Capital and at Norfolk.

[From the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, 31st ult.]

We yesterday had an interview with a well-known Philadelphian, who, within a day or two, has returned from Richmond to Norfolk, and from the latter place to this city. He is in full possession of the facts of the secessionists, headed by Jackson, and the invasion of its State by armed troops from the North, and is also very later intelligence. He had been residing in Richmond for several months, a greater part of the time in business, and about the last of July, finding that his northern birth was provocative of insult, he determined to leave. Finding it impossible to procure a pass from the authorities at Richmond, and hearing that the Rev. Henry A. Wise, jr., formerly a clergyman in the city, whom he knew, was at Norfolk, he bade adieu to the scene of his sufferings, and went by railroad to that city.

Upon his arrival at Norfolk he called upon Mrs. Wise, whom he informed as to his wish, and in endeavoring to procure the appointment of chaplain in the army. That gentleman interested with General Huger, who promised that if he could procure a pass for Richmond he permitted to go North. Accordingly, on Tuesday last, Lieutenant Mulligan, commander of the little steamer known as the "Rip-of-fresh boat," came to his hotel and told him privately that he could go on board, and thence to Fortress Monroe, which, about the hour of starting, was fortified. At the "Hospital Camp," four of the largest guns, one a 64-pounder, rifled, the invention of Capt. Huger, late Chief of Ordnance, Harper's Ferry, it is said, has thrown a distance of four miles, to a point beyond the lighthouse. There are about 30,000 troops in and around Norfolk. It was reported there that the big gun at the Rip Raps had been silenced by a cannon at Sewell's Point. The "big gloved" entirely at the mercy of the latter, and accomplished wonders in throwing up entrenchments.

The Merrimac, Germantown, and one other vessel have been raised, and a large force of mechanics is at work on each, preparing them for service.

Jeff. Davis still stops at the Spotswood House, and is idolized by the citizens and military.

An Attack upon Southern Monroe Threatened.

Our informant states that the rebel leaders have fully determined to make an attack upon Fortress Monroe, and have collected and secured a large number of reading indeed, many of which formerly belonged to the book and ladies' companies of Baltimore. Floating batteries, mounting nine guns, have also been constructed for the same purpose at Richmond and other places.

The troops are quiet, and no fears of an insurrection are apprehended. There are no negro military companies, but each regiment is supplied with an unusual number of colored servants.

The loss of the rebels at Bull Run is admitted by them to be twelve or fifteen hundred, but the actual loss was much above that figure.

Certain kinds of provisions are becoming very scarce in Virginia, more particularly coffee and sugar, and of the former article none can be had except as a special favor. Brown sugar is selling at from twenty-five to thirty cents a pound, while the inferior quality of Rio coffee at twenty-five cents a pound. At Norfolk our informant stopped at the best hotel in the city, and while there was no butter on the table. Ice has become very scarce, and all that could be procured in Richmond was appropriated by the government for the use of the hospitals.

The stock of northern-made boots and shoes was last diminishing, and there is no leather to make more. A pair of boots, which in Philadelphia $3, cannot be purchased in Norfolk for less than $12.

It is noticeable, too, that almost every person is dressed in uniform. Those who wear citizen's dress are hooted at in the streets, and called "traitors." The militia list still possession and self respect, and to have complied with the direction to show his pass, treating to subsequent action for redress. Col. McCann also says that demoralization, as it appears on the record, that *he has yet to learn at least two things before he becomes competent to command a regiment, and the two are self-command and respect for proper authority.* The pass shown by Col. McCann as his defence is in no way responsible, and the Government will decline to recognize its validity. The paper submitted by Col. McCann as his defence is in many respects unusual and objects disreputable. The Court would have been entirely justified in refusing to receive it.

The General commanding fully approves the finding of the French jurisdictions the conduct of Col. McCann as "prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and declines to express the hope that this instance will be a sufficient warning to him and all other officers who may feel disposed to place themselves in opposition to the constituted military authorities. The finding of the Court may be regarded as quite lenient, but the General is prevented from remanding the case to the Court, for reconsideration, partly because the time of many valuable officers would thereby be consumed, and partly because he is willing to attribute Col. McCann's conduct mainly to the fact of his being *an inexperienced soldier.* This occasion is availed of to assure all persons in this Army, of whatever grade, that discipline and implicit respect for authority will, at all hazards, be enforced. The General commanding is happy to state that the vast majority of this army evince the most soldierly and patriotic feeling, and that he is proud to command so noble a body of men. The exceptions are few. Only Col. McCann will receive his sword and his duties."

The punishment thus severely inflicted cannot but do much towards making commissioned officers more careful of soldier and obedient to the rules of the service.

Later from Lexington, Missouri.

A gentleman who arrived in the Pacific last night from Warrensburg, Johnson county, gives some additional information in regard to affairs at Lexington. He had news direct from the city to Friday. At that time, the troops in the entrenchments still held out against the Confederates. He says, that on Wednesday the Confederate forces made a demand for the surrender of the troops in the entrenchments. This was indignantly refused. On Thursday the Confederates attacked the Union troops, and were repulsed—the loss of the former being fifty or sixty killed. The Union loss had none killed, but some were wounded by the rifle pits and breastworks. Five or six Union men belonging to the Union (troops) serving as scouts, had been killed in the neighborhood, by the Confederates. The Union troops have no artillery. Their loss to that time was estimated at 2,500, but they claimed 4,000. The commanding officer felt quite confident of holding out until reinforcements arrived. They were certain to be there on Saturday night, or Sunday morning. A force of Illinois troops, under command of Col. Marshall, part of the Johnson County Home Guard, and a regiment of Home Guards, under command of Col. McClure, were in motion on that day. This force would examine the Confederates from their position, drive the Confederates from that section of the State, when asked, as they soon would be, by two or three regiments on the march from Jefferson City.

When near Georgetown, the Illinois regiment was fired at by a person from a window, with a double-barreled shot-gun, and one man killed. The person firing was captured, and proved to be Col. Mcgoffin, the leader of the secessionists in Pettit county. He is now a prisoner.

Captain Staples, who has been greatly instrumental in bringing on these troubles, was laying waste the country, seizing the wheat of Union men, and having it ground into flour for the use of the Confederate forces. Their day will soon be over.—*St. Louis Republican*, 3d.

The St. Louis Republican and Gen. Fremont's Proclamation.

[From the *Republican*, Sept. 3d.]

It has long not taken us by surprise that our friend the *Democrat* has turned its back upon the course of the Administration, headed by Jackson, and the invasion of its State by armed troops from the North. It has also ceased to preach the doctrine of the sacredness of the rights of the rebellion, and to other cases, neither silent nor inactive. It has never before in its whole process being found altogether too slow to meet the rush of passengers going East, the Market and sometimes a supplemental *advising* them to stop taking the *Journal of Commerce*. Anonymous letters and circulars have been active, upon advertisers, warning them if the continue to advertise in the *Journal of Commerce*, their own business will suffer in consequence. The ultra war press, whose name is legion, had been set upon us, and had set itself upon us, and continued the onset for weeks and months, with a ferocity that knew no bounds. The U. S. Grand Jury has presented us, or half-presented us, just at the close of their session, asking no instructions from the Judge, and expressly stating that they desired no prosecution during the session over to the next term of the court. Lastly, on the strength of that presentment, the Post Master General has refused to put our paper the common right of transmission in the mails. Had the Grand Jury waited for instructions, the Judge, whose charge to the jury, however adverse to us, would have been compelled to tell them that we had violated no law, and therefore that they had nothing to do in the case. But by leaving the matter in abeyance for two months, there would be time for the poison to work in the community, without the possibility of our administering an effectual antidote; and also a chance for the Post Master General to apply the screws to an old enemy of Abolitionism, and sectarianism generally. Had this last form of oppression been omitted, all the others would have failed of their object. For, in spite of them all, our circulation in the aggregate has been steadily increasing, and 5,000 have more subscribers to-day in the non-seceded States than we had on the 1st of January last in the whole Union. Bad causes cannot succeed with the Government, and have no disposition to do so. I believe the exclusion of the *Journal of Commerce* from the mails is sanctioned by no law, but that it is a violation of law, and of the Constitution. But as neither the law nor the Constitution was available against the edict of the Government, or one branch of it, we concluded to save my partners (some of whom could not afford to lose so large an amount of property) by discontinuing my interest in the establishment, and retiring from its direction; thus atoning for the sins of the ultra-war papers, whose testimony in regard to the *Journal of Commerce* has not been by any means doubtless received as true. But it not been for my partners, or some of them, I might have persevered to leave the dead body of the *Journal of Commerce* unburied, as an illustration of the meanness of liberty now enjoyed by the press in this free country. However, my decision is to allay excitement rather than promote it; especially as I perceive by numerous letters just received from various places in the North, that the public mind is already sufficient excitement, and I fear too much, without my aid from me. I would advise the persons and editors of the ultra press to be patient and submissive. The times are out of joint, and men had better bear encroachments upon their rights temporarily, than attempt to maintain their rights by any disorderly proceedings.

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Afternoon Dispatches.

From Washington and the Seat of War

Washington, Sept. 3.—Henry Sring is heard on the Virginia side this morning, but the reports are very conflicting and unreliable.

The Mayor of Washington has appointed Jos. H. Bradley Corporation Attorney, in place of Jas. A. Oakley, resigned.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

Washington, Sept. 3.—Rumors have been detailed by the Government to hold the position of Cape Hatteras, although the original intention was to occupy Port Royal. It is evident that now it will be made a rendezvous for the army and several forces of the expedition is but the commencement of operations of which the Navy Department has made ample preparations, and will be regularly executed.

The propeller Herbert arrived yesterday, having brought on board quite a small cargo taken the day previous. She is heavily loaded with provisions, principally commissary stores, about 1000 pounds of percussion caps, blankets, surgical instruments, medicines, &c. She was worked by three men, one of whom escaped to the Virginia shore, and was probably killed there.

"Now, sir," (in an undertone). "Not very profitable to be a Minute Man, is it?" (No reply, but a slightly contused and disappointed look.) "Please allow me to sign your name to the pass, in a bold hand. Directly the young man is in possession of the pass, he turns and went down the room, when down falls the hand of the Provost Marshal upon a little scroll at his side, and simultaneously he cries out, "Stop!" "No misunderstanding, sir," the young man bound for Springfield is requested by an officer to consider himself as under arrest. What following, of course, outside the ken of the reporter. The cries of "spot" were numerous during the Provost Marshal's eight days' service for the purpose of signing passes, on Saturday.

A tall and red faced soldier forced his way through the crowd to the Major's side, and presented a letter of some sort. He had a "superfluity" of rigging in the shape of canteens, &c., slung over his shoulders, and these he threw down in front of the table, thus clearing himself of the canteen corks fell out, and directly after, a very strong odor of whisky prevailed. The Provost Marshal smiled very quickly. Looking somewhat ferociously at the soldier, he demanded, "Where did you obtain that whisky?" "A friend gave it to me." "I pray your friends not to give you whisky," said the Provost Marshal, as he gave orders to his Adjutant to place the soldier under arrest. —*St. Louis Republican.*

From New York.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Argo arrived today.

On officer of the returning expedition from Hatteras reports having seen near Hampton Roads a steamer steamer towing what appeared to be a floating battery. It is said it was intended to construct communication between Fort Monroe and Hampton.

The Commodore Perry will has gone into new hands, and will hereafter drop advocating Southern rebellion.

Tammany Hall last night elected a full delegation of loyalists to the Syracuse Convention.

Later from Europe.

Halifax, Sept. 3.—The Arabia, from Liverpool, Aug. 24th, via Queenstown 25th, has arrived. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions, small transactions. London Consols closed for money at 91¾@91⅝. Cotton seed is being regularly shipped to India from Suez. Protestants are ordered to open schools in Portugal. A company of Italian soldiers arrived at Ponte Landolfo, and while being refreshed, were set upon by a party of 4,000 brigands. Many of the troops retaliated the next day, destroying the whole town, 150 persons were killed.

Acquitted.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—John W. Brown, arrested on Saturday on a charge of selling arms to rebels, was honorably acquitted this morning. There was no evidence whatever against him.

An Imperial Loan from the People of France—Napoleon Receives Thirteen Times more Money than he asks for.

[From the London Post (Government organ) Aug. 1]

The Minister of Finance has published a second report to the Emperor on the subject of the French Treasury bonds, issued for the payment of the present war expenses, and calling on the country to ratify its loan. In this additional report M. de Forcade states at length the intentions of the Government as to the acceptance and application of the loan. The Minister is glad to congratulate his master on the manner in which this new species of security has been received by the French public. The subscriptions have exceeded the amount of the bonds not less than thirteen times. The French Government, in order to stimulate enterprise in their own country, has resolved to raise a sum of £6,000,000, or 150 000 000 on their own guarantee of an interest of 5 per cent. This loan was to be raised in the shape of Treasury bonds of the nominal value of 500 francs each, but which were to be issued at 440 francs. The number of bonds accordingly amounted to 300,000. But instead of the subscriptions being limited by the amount required by the Government for the assistance of the railways, the number of bonds applied for by the public has exceeded four millions. The Government required a sum in not value of 133,000,000 francs, and the subscriptions reached the value of 4,000,000,000 francs. This is one of the most remarkable instances not only of the wealth and floating capital existing in France at the present moment, which perhaps might have been presumed, but also of the financial credit of the Government. It infinitely surpasses our own recent experience in regard to money required for repairing our works in India. The last loan of the Indian Government amounted to 45,000,000, and the subscriptions were found to be nine times in excess of £20,000,000. This was taken to form a highly favorable indication of the state of our own money market. But in the present instance the French Government have required less than £6,000,000, and they have received subscriptions to the amount of £90,000,000. It is commonly said that the French Government is an extravagant Government; and no doubt the public expenditure is much greater now than it was during the reign of Louis Philippe. But was there ever such an instance of confidence in the Government during the last reign? We believe that there is no precedent in French history of such an amount ever having been subscribed for at any one time, with the exception of the loan raised two years ago for the expenses of the Italian campaign. Then, also, £80,000,000 were subscribed, the amount required being one-fourth of the loan. In this case the subscriptions exceed the demand not only four times but fourteen.

The details relating to the subscriptions present several highly interesting considerations in regard to the class of the subscribers and the amounts of individual subscriptions. The subscribers in Paris are in a great minority of the total number of subscribers throughout France; but they nevertheless subscribed for the great majority of the bonds applied for. The subscribers in Paris formed but one-seventh of the whole number, yet their subscriptions were three-fourths of the number of bonds applied for.

The Confederates at Leesburg.

What was considered probable some weeks ago seems now to be realized—that the Confederates have concentrated a considerable body of troops at Leesburg, only four miles from the Potomac. In the vicinity of the town they have thrown up entrenchments, and thirty in front of the city. This is doubtless with a view to direct attention; but we have no doubt our military authorities know them and how to have "eyes right," as well as to the front. When the Confederates attempt to cross the Potomac, whether by ferry or ford, somebody from this side will be there to witness the experiment

Special Notices.

To Home Owners.—Dr. Swee's Home Liniment is unrivalled by any. It relieves more distress in a household than any other ten dollars' worth. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sores, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Lame Back, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Sore Throat, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Toothache, Earache, Headache, Pains in the Limbs, Joints, Back, Chest and Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Sudden Attacks, Accidents, Emergencies, Fevers, Pleurisy, Inflammations, Congestions, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Hoarseness, Canker, Sore Mouth, Ulcers, Piles, Fistula, Felons, Boils, Tumors, Wounds, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Insect Bites, Poisons, Ivy Poisoning, Mosquito Bites, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Sore Throat, Sore Nipples, Sore Feet, Sore Limbs, Sore Joints, Sore Back, Sore Chest, Sore Bowels, Sore Stomach, Sore Lungs, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

THE CITY.

The advertisement of Union Tobacco Factory, in to-day's advertisements.

DIVISION OF CAPTAIN.—The Turner Rifles, Company D, Fremont Rifle Regiment, held an election, yesterday, resulting in the choice of Frisbie for Captain of the corps.

OLD MAN SWINDLED.—An old man from Ohio, named Jacob Sallsbery, was swindled of $160 on Monday, at a hotel on the North Side, by a confidence operator.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—The funeral of Mrs. L. Sherman will take place from St. [illegible] Church to-morrow, (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

MODERN JESUS.—William Howe was arrested yesterday for fast driving upon several occasions. The case was continued for a further hearing until Saturday next.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, was occasioned by the upsetting of a stove in a house at the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, in the North Division. The fire was speedily extinguished without the aid of the engines.

MAJOR IN THE 20TH ILLINOIS.—E. A. Gillespie, of this city, has been appointed a Major of the 20th Illinois regiment, (Col. Logan's) by Gov. Yates. Major Gilmore is the son-in-law of Judge Robert L. Wilson, of the Circuit Order's Court.

LITERATURE.—At the neatly fitted up store of J. Kearney, No. 167 South Clark street, may be found Yankee Notions for October, Harper's New York dailies, Leslie's Budget of Fun, Scientific American, Ledger and other papers. He has received a fresh assortment of the printer's stationery.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.—The University of Chicago opens its next year on the 2d inst. We learn that the prospects for students are very encouraging, 'notwithstanding the pressure of the times. An Agricultural Department is to be opened at the beginning of the term.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—A man named Chris Burke was held to bail yesterday in the sum of $600, for further examination, upon charge of picking a pocket book containing valuables to the amount of $1,000, from one of a Mr. Keith, at the Tremont billiard hall. The property was recovered.

CRUELTY.—A colored woman named Mary Polk, cook in a notorious tagnio on Clark street, was fined $5 yesterday for cruelly abusing an adopted child, by breaking a dinner dish over her head, and otherwise maltreating her. The woman was fined $3, and the child was taken in charge by officer Macaulay.

ARRIVAL OF THE STATE FAIR OFFICERS.—Capt. Butler, of the state Agricultural Society, Assistant Superintendents Stadman and Reynolds, of Lee; Parker, of Marion; Matteson, of Whiteside; Holder, of McLean; Bosworth, of Ogle, and Corresponding Secretary Reynolds, of Springfield, arrived in the city yesterday.

BOY DROWNED IN THE GUTTER.—Frederick Krack, aged two years, was drowned in the street-gutter, in front of his home, on Hastings street, near Blue Island avenue, West Division, a day or two since. He was playing, unobserved, near the point where the Blue Island avenue bus line terminates, and fell into the side sewer. When taken out he was dead.

NEW MUSIC.—Messrs. Root & Cady, No 95 Clark street, have just issued the following new music: "Gen. Lyon's Battle March," dedicated to the First Iowa Volunteers, by Julius Eichberg; "Song of the Egyptian Girl," by J. Maurice Hebbard; and Chopin's Waltz, "Op. 34," the first of a series of waltzes by this great pianist, about being issued by the above firm.

YOUNG BURGLAR IN TROUBLE.—John Kelly and James L. Martin, two newsboys, were examined before Justice Davis, yesterday, upon the charge of burglary. The cases are the parties who broke into the Mechanical Bakery saloon, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, some time ago, and stole a lot of coppers. They were bound over for trial in the Recorder's Court, and committed in default.

A BUREAU COUNTY REGIMENT ACCEPTED.—Col. R. F. Winslow's regiment, located at Princeton, Ill., has been accepted, and Capt. Webb has given warrants for subsistence of the men. The regiment will rendezvous at Princeton, immediately. He has nine companies, nearly full. Col. Winslow was formerly a lawyer in this city, and was Colonel of a militia regiment in New York City some years since.

SORE TROUT.—Dr. Alport, the well known dentist, while on a recent pleasure excursion to Lake Superior, extracted a trout from one of the brooks at the Sout, weighing *three pounds and a half*. Our friend never feasted on a trout with half the love that he did on the speckled beauty, nor did any of his teeth ever look half so well on a plate as did the speckled beauty when broiled, a few hours after.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The friends of Rush Medical College will be gratified to learn that Dr. Freer has resigned his chair as Professor of Surgery, and that Dr. Blaney will deliver his course in the College this winter as usual. Dr. Powell will accompany the Douglas Brigade, and his place will be filled during his temporary absence, by the Prof. of Anatomy, assisted by Dr. I. P. Lyon, of this city. The session promises to be an unusually prosperous one.

CASH WANTED AT THE POLICE COURT.—One John Burns was before the Police Court yesterday, in the character of complainant against one Maria Cash, proprietor and vender of a large and well assorted stock of liquors on Kinzie street. Burns had indulged in plentiful potations, and was about leaving the shop without paying the score, when Maria enforced her little bill with the help of an empty bottle applied to the head of Burns. The latter in revenge applied for a warrant against Maria for selling liquor without a license, and as Cash was what the Court wanted, the Court sent for her.

THE FREMONT RIFLE REGIMENT ELECTION.—An election for field officers of the Fremont Rifle Regiment was held at Camp Webb a day or two since, at which Julius White was elected Colonel. Myron S. Barnes, of Rock Island, was elected Lieutenant Colonel, also, on the first ballot.

Three ballotings were taken for Major, Capt. Black, of Danville, being elected on the third ballot. Capt. Rust, of Mendota, and Messrs. E. G. Hoskins and Innis, of this city, were also candidates.

Capt. Barnes having been elected Lieutenant Colonel, the Rock Island company forthwith proceeded to an election of Captain, and 1st Lieut. Jordan was elected; 2d Lieut. Curtis was promoted to the post of 1st Lieutenant, and Orderly Hamer was elected 2d Lieutenant.

THE STATE FAIR.—The arrival of the officers of the State Agricultural Society at the Tremont indicates, at this early period, that there will be a full and unusual attendance from all parts of the State. We notice Capt. Butler is on hand with his full rations of sentiments—Dr. Reynolds and Mayor Stadman, of Dixon, Bosworth, of Grand de Tour, Parker, of Salem, A. G. Matthews, of Prophetstown, with Holder, of Bloomington, are here, a sufficient guarantee that the grounds will be put in complete order, at for the grand ovation to be paid Prince Napoleon and the thousands attending the Fair, Correspondent Secretary Reynolds, from Springfield, has also arrived, and is now actively engaged with a large force in making entries, which are pouringin; at a rate hitherto unknown to the Society at any previous period so early in advance of opening.

WARRANT FOR FUGITIVES.—Some two months since, the War Department authorized James W. Wilson, of Chicago, to organize a corps of engineers, and provided pay for engineering and topographical purposes. The regiment is now full, and the pay has been received from the War Department. Mr. Wilson, however, has neglected, through some unaccountable oversight, to draw the money, and has therefore issued a warrant for the arrest, charging it on the oath of this we have only conjecture.

It is understood, however, that the warrant will be served on a lot south of the railroad depot, in Chicago, Ill., on the lake shore, South Side.

The Grand Jury have up to this writing returned no bills.

☞ Members of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society are invited to attend the funeral of the late Robert W. Osborne, from the residence of A. A. Wyllie, No. 579 West Lake street, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock.

J. MACKINTOSH, Sec'y.

Chicago, Sept. 3, 1861.

When Princes Visit in Chicago.

Prince Napoleon has spent a day in Chicago and the world still moves. Never were man's wishes better gratified than in this instance, never his tastes better consulted. Throughout the entire trip of the Royal Party, it has been the constant desire of the Princes that he be allowed to enjoy himself after his own style; to talk, walk, eat and drink as common people do; in fact, to be as democratic as a commoner, and independent as a King.

This desire has been thoroughly gratified and he has been entirely free from any vulgar curiosity or impertinent snobbism. He was registered upon the hotel books, in wretched script, as the plain "Comte de Meudon." From his dress of plain, neat brown cloth, he might have been a well-to-do-rusted owner or a retired army contractor. His table was well supplied with substantials. His servant was a plain, very plain Milesian, much superior to his royal master in style and get up. There was not a scent of royalty about his person, save in the changing expressions of his countenance, when you now and then caught the Napoleonic characteristics, reminding you of him of St. Helena, and setting you to wonder if the two adventurous nephews would ever wear his mantle.

The Prince rose early, yesterday morning, and before breakfast indulged in a walk *a la solitaire* about the city, just as plain Quincy bags, before he came to grief, used to indulge in his matutinal airings. He strolled through the principal streets, looking in at the shop windows, and occasionally, when something suited his fancy, dropping in and purchasing. The shopkeepers being unaware that they were taking royal gold and silver, knick-knacks to a Prince of the blood royal. The Prince's love of adventure is notorious. Accordingly it was not a matter of wonder to his suite who accompanied him, that he should detain them upon a street corner, tightening their Alexandres impatiently as he attempted to buy out the entire stock in trade of a pretty German girl, whose red and buxom arms beat with her morning's load of tempting vegetables. The attempt was unsuccessful, and the next moment the voluable Plon Plon was descanting upon the advantages of swing bridges as illustrated by the structure at Clark street.

The walk was ended about eight, and the party breakfasted at nine. At eleven, carriages were at the door of the "Tremont," and the entire party, accompanied by M. Raguani D'Eiperac, French Vice Consul at this city, proceeded on a tour of inspection about the city, visiting Sturges & Buckingham's warehouses, the Court House, McCormick's reaper works, and the Historical Society's rooms. At the latter place, he made a protracted stay, carefully inspecting the old works and especially the ancient maps with which the archives of this Society so plentifully and richly abound. He indulged freely in conversation with the officers of the Society and other gentlemen present, displaying fluent conversational powers and much well-digested information.

After visiting the Reaper factory, upon invitation of the Mayor, the Prince and Suite, accompanied by Messrs. Sheldon, Kerfoot, Coventry and Prindeville, proceeded on board the tug J. S. Rumsey, and took a short ride down the lake as far as Cottage Grove. A collation had been prepared and Mayor Rumsey did the honors of the occasion. The tug did her prettiest, making a very rapid trip. Although the lake was quite rough, the Prince enjoyed the trip immensely, and was delighted at the glimpse of peopling the sail, but his engagements prevented. Upon his return to the hotel, at the instance of the City Clerk, A. J. Marble, Esq., Napoleon, in imitation of his royal predecessor, Albert Edward, appended his autograph to the city records.

After visiting the various places of interest about the city, the party took a drive on Michigan avenue. All were in raptures at the splendid lake view, and expressed their admiration in the most hearty and vivacious manner. It was yet too early in the day for Michigan avenue to have made its toilet; consequently, the Prince's views were entirely confined to the natural beauty of land and waterscape.

A well prepared dinner was served at six, to the party, including the French Vice Consul and President Osborn, of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Prince will leave this morning at seven o'clock, *via* the Illinois Central, for St. Louis.

The Prince, who has thus unostentatiously sojourned with us for a day, is a man of medium height, with brawny neck and broad but rounded shoulders, and inclined to stoop. His complexion is swarthy, owing, probably, to the exposures incident upon his journey. His face has not the strong, boldly marked features which characterize his cousin, the present Emperor of France but are rather of the quiet Napoleonic die. His face and head remind one of the heads of the old Napoleon, upon the splendid Italian Napoleonic coins of the First Consulate. There is all the firmness and character, with none of the passion visible, which *will* manifest itself in the features of the present Emperor. The same peculiarities are indicated in his physical action, his motion, posture and gait. He is a Napoleon—one of the great race who have always kept the world in dread, in shuddering, in distrust and in merriment. He is a Napoleon, but he is nevertheless Plon Plon; radical, clever, honest, democratic and common. An adventurer, whose ambition is an empire, but one whose ambition will never be gratified.

The entire party have been greatly pleased at the hospitality shown them during their stay, and especially at the marked courtesy which has allowed them to enjoy themselves in their own manner, untrammelled by any of the vulgar impurtinences which have annoyed them elsewhere. We wish them *bon voyage*.

Premium Stupidity.

Since the introduction of the new postage stamp and stamped envelopes, the TRIBUNE has published daily lists of letters detained for want of postage. Previous to that time, it was distinctly and repeatedly announced that after a certain date, the old stamps would be worthless in payment of postage. Still, this list is on the increase, exhibiting at the same, time a frightful string of epistles to be consigned to the fire and a corresponding frightful amount of stupidity, which should be consigned to an insane retreat, where post offices are unknown, and common sense not expected.

That a dog should buy the moon all night, or that a goat should persist in stinging a rhinoceros to death is stupid enough, but both these animals display a sagacity which really resolves itself into a mighty intellectual effort when compared with the stupidity of those individuals who persist in putting letters thus stamped into the Post Office, after repeated warnings to the contrary.

Once more we tell these infatuated individuals that they cannot pay postage with the old stamps or stamped envelopes. They might as well paste on a stump tail bill. Uncle Sam don't recognize them, wont take them, nor have anything to do with them, and if they are used, the writer pays the penalty by having his letters go Forward to Washington, instead of the destination addressed.

The Union Defence Committee.

OFFICE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE,
Room 11 and 46 State Street.

This Committee holds daily sessions, for the purpose of considering and expediting the organization of Companies, or Regiments volunteering at this point. Any information desired by parties in the country, who wish to enlist in the service of the United States, will be promptly given on application by letter or in person, to the Secretary of this Committee. 8228-6t

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 3d, at the residence of E. L. Pell, by the Rev. Dr. Clarke, Mr. JOHN C. FARWELL to Miss daughter of Mills and Susannah Nye, of Barre, Vermont, aged 22 years.

Funeral at the corner of Harrison and Buffalo streets, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and relatives, New Hampshire and Vermont papers please copy.

In this city, Monday, Sept. 2d, at 12 M., ROBERT W. OSBORNE, aged 4 years.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the house of A. A. Wyllie, No. 579 West Lake street, at 2 o'clock, to-day (Wednesday).

DIED.

ATTENTION, CO. D.—All the members of Co. 'D' are hereby ordered to appear at the armory of the company this (Wednesday) evening at half-past seven o'clock. Important business is to be transacted. Per order of Commandant:

W. W LUFF, Sec'y.

Sappers and Miners.

Recruits for this Company, either in the city or country, can report at the armory, as they arrive at our quarters, No. 11 Lasalle street, Old Custom House building, where they will be amply provided for in the way of subsistence, and their uniforms will be immediately furnished without delay. The pay allowed to this Company $13 per month, and 40 cents extra per day. Privates $13 per month and 26 cents per day extra. This Company is now in full with Gen. Fremont's Engineer Regiment of Infantry. Headquarters St. Louis. Apply to

Acting Captain 11th Engineer Regiment of the West.

Military Mob, Attention!—A Begining at the End of the Story.—No. 1.

Major-General Fremont has this day accepted a Regiment of "Sharp Shooters," to be raised on the same plan as Berdan's. In pursuance of orders from Col. I. U. Birge, commanding, I will be at the Sherman House in Chicago on the 5th of September, to receive and enlist the riflemen of companies.

The best target rifles will be furnished by the Government. The camp of instruction is at St. Louis. Quarters, rations and passes granted upon enlistment. Address the undersigned, at Sherman House, or at Headquarters, St. Louis.

I. U. BIRGE,
Military Secretary to Col. I. U. Birge'

Engineer Regiment.

Col. J. W. Wilson having received a commission from the Secretary of War to raise forthwith a Regiment of Engineers, (Topographical Engineers for repairing bridges, building fortifications and all other mechanical works, to be enlisted for three years or the war. All Captains and officers mustering Companies, will please correspond with Col. Wilson, at Headquarters, 84 South Water street, opposite the Briggs House, where they will be mustered into service. Parties wishing to join the above regiment will bear in mind that privates receive an additional pay of fifty cents per day more than other volunteers. By order of

Col. J. W. WILSON, Commander.

P. O. Box 2086.

P. S.—Mechanics or active laborers wishing to enroll their names can do so by calling at headquarters.

M.

Home Brigade.

Commanded by Brig Gen J. H. LANE.

RECRUITS FOR KANSAS BRIGADE.—Full companies, squads or single recruits are wanted for this distinguished service. Subsistence and transportation will be furnished, as soon as reported to me and accepted. No department of the service will be more inviting to the young men who desire to serve our common country. Arms and camp equipage are ready for distribution on arrival of recruits at Fort Leavenworth.

For information apply to James H. Mills, Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago, or to to the subscriber at Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, for two weeks.

J. H. LANE,
Recruiting Service K. B.

Aug 21'tf

The Union Defence Committee.

OFFICE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE,
Room 11 and 46 State Street.

This Committee holds daily sessions, for the purpose of considering and expediting the organization of Companies, or Regiments volunteering at this point. Any information desired by parties in the country, who wish to enlist in the service of the United States, will be promptly given on application by letter or in person, to the Secretary of this Committee. 8228-6t

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TO GRAIN SHIPPERS

Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.

PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.

Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, and perfectly satisfactory. No broken Cob or Corn. Call or send for circular.

MANUFACTURED BY

F. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1645, CHICAGO, ILL.

Office and Manufactory at foot of Adams's Dock, on the South Branch.

HUNT'S AXES.—The

DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Of Boston, offer for sale at 24 Lake street, Chicago, a full assortment of

AXES AND TOOLS.

The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the prices will be right.

At Reduced Prices for Cash.

R. D. DAVIS, Treasurer,
Agent for the Douglas Axe Co.
Office of Adams Street, Chicago.

Wayside Lectern.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office, (or Postage), will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, Washington, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

A. Dorothy, Chicago, Illinois.
L. Hough, " "
R. R. Russell, " "
Fred'k Clinton, " "
Miss Mary Ann Ratlock, Wheaton, Ill.
Miss Ann Hoole, Centralia, Ill.
Miss Mary Jane Short, Woodstock, Ill.
Wheeler & Hubbard, Ill.
Mrs. R. R. Hall, Ottawa, Ill.
Col. Benjamin Lyons, Iowa.
Mr. Gad Dubuque, Iowa.
Mrs. G. J. Dorr, New London, Wis.
Harry Fenner, Cambridge, "
Mrs. James B. Cory, Lima, Ind.
Mrs. H. Fuller, Cambridge, Mass.
Calvin Blanchard, New York, N. Y.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

Frederick Ingram, Chicago, Ill.
Edward E. Brumbow, Chicago, Ill.
Bailey & Read, " "
C. A. Hawley & Co., " "
J. S. A. Horsey, " "
Mrs. Julia Redfern, Fulton City, Ill.
Dr. O. H. Dackis, Tonica, Ill.
W. H. Harrison, Kingwood, Ill.
Mrs. A. Johnson, El Paso, Ill.
Miss Eleanor Denny, Janesville, Wis.
Charles Paine, La P. rte, Ind.
Jos. & Hickey, Perryville, Mo.
Miss Kate Sweeney, Lowell, Mass.
H. L. Carroll, Little Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary B. Cotton, Baltimore, Md.

A SOLDIER ON HIS RIGHTS.—A soldier, belonging to the Fremont Rifle Regiment, named John Winnestafer, was before the Police Court yesterday for being drunk. Upon being questioned as to his condition, he answered "middling." The Court replied blandly, "the witnesses say you were very drunk." The soldier straightened himself up with an air of consequential dignity, as if his dearest rights had been trampled on, and indignantly demanded to know if "a listed soldier hadn't a right to get drunk." The Court didn't see it, and applied a fine of $3.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board will be held at the House this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

E. F. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

CONSTRUCTION OF CANNON.—J. C. Babcock, of this city, has contributed a very readable as well as valuable article to the last number of the *Scientific American*, upon a new method of constructing cannon. His plan, briefly, is as follows:

On a cylinder of cast iron (the best material for the inside of a cannon) shrink a layer of wrought iron rings with moderate tension; then with the cylinder should form about one-half of the thickness of the gun. Bands of steel should now be wound spirally in alternate layers to the required thickness, reversing the winding each layer. These bands should be wound while heated directly from a furnace prepared for the purpose, and the tension increased on each layer in proportion to its distance from the bore, by regulating the heat.

☞ Blackberry Cordial for summer complaints made from the fruit; a superior medicine for children; prepared by Sargent, Apothecary, Randolph and State streets.

☞ Our old friend Geo. F. Foster, Esq., now of the firm of Foster & Hardenberg, Ship Chandlers, and Sail Makers, No. 242 South Water street, has recently purchased the sole right to manufacture the celebrated "Sibley Tent" in the States of Illinois, Indiana Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. As this has received the approbation of the War Department at Washington, and it is in great favor with all our army officers, we do but an act of justice in thus calling attention to its merits, and notifying parties where it may be obtained.

☞ Cook & McLain, 128 Clark street, are cleaning and dying ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. mh-1y.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The members of company D are particularly requested to meet at the armory, in Lind's Block, this (Wednesday) evening, at 6 o'clock. Important business will be presented. By order of

W. M. LUFF, Sec'y.

ATTENTION STAFFORD CAVALRY.—You are hereby requested to meet at your armory on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4th, sharp, on business of importance. All members are strictly required to be present.

Capt. J. H. T. DELUCE.

S. GORNO, Sec'y.

Capt. Stanislaus Zuroffski, of this city, has received orders from Col. A. G. Brackett, commanding the First Regiment of Western Calvalry, to raise a company for the regiment forthwith. Recruiting office, No. 1 McCormick's building. Soldiers on signing the muster roll of the company will be mustered in immediately and receive pay and expenses will be paid from the date thereof.

—John O'Neil, late Lieut. of the old Chicago Dragoons, has been authorized by the War Department to raise a company of 110 men. Headquarters at Lasalle and Lake streets.

CAVALRY.—Col. Farnsworth's regiment is rapidly filling up. One company went into camp at Milwaukee and Ottawa, during yesterday, and their consequent absence from the city, the race at Cottage Grove Park was but thinly attended; and the foregone conclusion that the late heavy rains had made a heavy track, kept away many visitors who otherwise would have elected a fair day for a pleasant afternoon's recreation. The contest was for:

A SWEEPSTAKES OF $300. Two miles and repeat.

D. House, ns r m. Belle.....1 1
T. Heath, ns b. h. Joe.....2 2
D. Davis, ns g. h. Young Eagle.....3 3

Time, 4:05—4:05.

On both heats, *Belle* made all the running—her only competitor, *Joe*, showing both bad condition and a miserable load of shoot. *Young Eagle* as usual, bolted the track after the first round, bounding his way for stable room. The awful condition of the track made a decent time out of the question; yet both horses played well, considering the disadvantages."

FIRST JURY OF THE CIRCUITS COURT.—The Coroner of the County, to whom a special venire was issued from the Circuit Court, for a Petit Jury, at in the case of the Grand Jury empannelled on Monday, and for similar reasons, summoned the following persons yesterday:

Henry H. Bodi,	Wm. H. Davis,
Wm. H. Whitehouse,	Wm. Gardner,
Charles M. Hoyt,	Theodore Ernst,
Jacob Bay,	David W. Clark,
Philip Reiter,	Daniel Cronin,
Wm. Bowman,	Edward Hayes,
Jacob Ayrer,	Gavin J. Rose,
Wm. Ayrer,	Daniel Freeman,
Joseph Ayrer,	Patrick Allender,
Frederick Ayrer,	Edward A. Kennedy.

The Grand Jury have up to this writing returned no bills.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—Quotations of prices given in the Market Report, are understood to be for cash purchases only, unless otherwise stated.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, 1861.

FREIGHTS.—The supply of vessels during the week was fair, and freights ruled 1@2c lower than the previous week—the result of dull markets for grain in the East. During the past two days however, there has been a better demand for vessels by shippers, and rates have ruled a shade higher. Indeed, a better feeling has prevailed, and prices have ruffled. The great bulk of the sales have been of good quality of spring extras, at $3 63@3 65, and Choice at $4 00@4 25. Low grade extras have been rather dull and neglected at $3 45@3 50. Spring superfine brands are in fair request at $3 50@3 55; but the supply is light. Winter Wheat flour has been depressed and dull, and prices have declined 10@15 per bbl—though at the close there is a rather more inquiry, and some symptoms of a reaction. Quotations nominally favorite brands of choice white winter have been sold at $5 00; but the bulk of the transactions are at $4 75, and fair quality at $4 40@4 50. Red Winter extras are in limited demand at $3 80@4 25. Rye Flour is quiet, with sales at $3 00 per bbl. Corn Meal dull and neglected. There is little or no demand for Mill Stuffs, and the market is very dull.

The following are the closing quotations of flour, etc:

White winter extras	$4 40@5 00
Red winter extras	3 80@4 25
Spring extra Flour, choice	4 00@4 25
" " fair	3 65@3 85
" " common to fair	3 12½@3 50
Superfine, common to choice	3 00@3 15
Fine Flour	3 00@3 00
Corn Meal, unbolted, per ton	9 00@9 50
Middlings, per ton	11 00@12 00
Middlings, per ton	8 00@10 00
Bran and Shorts	8 50@4 00

TO-DAY there was a better demand for Spring extras, and the market ruled 5c higher. Winter wheat flour was in rather better inquiry; but buyers still sellers were apart. Sales were as follows: 100 brls ,'Commercial" spring extra at $3.85 del; 100 brls "Glencoe" and 100 brls "McKinney" at $3 90 del; 100 brls "Patriotic" at $3 75 del; 100 brls "Caledonia" at $3.60 del; 100 brls "Chicago Mills" at $3 65 del; 200 brls fair extra at $3 50 del; 100 brls "Princeton City" at $3 50 del; 124 brls "Weyawega" at $3.50 del; 100 brls "Ionic" at $3.80 del; 100 bbls medium shipping extra at $3 40 del; 100 brls "Lasalle" at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Carlinville" White winter at $4.75 del; 100 brls "Eagle Mills" do at $4.80 del.

WHEAT—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of wheat during the past week:

	Receipts.	*Shipm'ts.*
By Lake	14,678	69,814
By G. & C. U. R. R.	189,961	
By I. C. R. R.	4,000	
By C. & N. W. R. R.	156,550	
By C. R. & Q. R.	194,338	
By C. & Ill. R. R.	1,000	
By Chicago & N. West'n R. R.	33,965	
By Mich. Cent. R. R.		4,429
By Mich. South. R. R.		2,922
By P. & Ft. W. R.		
Total last week	637,615	476,975
Total previous week	793,149	602,258
Corresponding week in 1860	1,000,000	716,000
Corresponding week in 1859	316,277	414,235

From the above table it will be seen that there is a decrease in the receipts of wheat during the week of 155,534 bushels. Both manufacturers and the shipments of about 130,000 bushels. This falling off in the supply is due almost entirely to the low prices which have ruled during the last ten days.

The market during the past week has ruled dull and depressed, owing to less favorable news from Europe. But during the past few days the markets East have been more favorable and we note an advance in prices here of 3@5c per bushel on Spring since the date of our last weekly review. Winter wheat has been in but limited request, and the market has declined 2c per bushel.

We quote the closing prices of all grades of wheat as follows:

No. 1 White Winter, In store	93 @ —
No. 2 White Winter, "	74 @ —
No. 1 Red Winter, "	90 @ —
No. 2 Red Winter, "	85 @ 86
No. 3 Red Winter, "	55 @ 56
No. 1 Spring, "	87 @ 88
No. 2 Spring, "	82 @ 83
N. W. Club, "	87 @ —
No. 3 Spring, "	80 @ 81
No. 4 Spring, "	70 @ 71
Rejected Spring, "	59 @ 61

TO-DAY there was an active inquiry for spring wheat by shippers, and the market advanced 2@3c by the close. Winter wheat advanced 1c. Sales were: No 1 White in store at 93c. No 1 Red in store at 86c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Red in store at 83c; 3,000 bu No. 2 White in store at 74c. Sprague—3,000 bu N. W. Club in store at 87c; 3,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 80c; 10,000 bu do at 82c; 45,000 bu do at 86c; 1,000 bu do at 60½c; one thousandth bushelf do at 67c; 5,000 bu do at 60½c; 3,000 bu do at 85½c; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring to store at 66c; 10,000 bu do at 61c; 1,000 bu do at 63½c; 40,000 bu do at 63c; 6,000 bu do at 61½c; 9,000 bu do at 62c; 1,500 bu Rejected in store at 52c; 400 bu do at 52c.

By sample the following sales were made: 130 bags Spring at 68c on track; 150 bags No 2 Spring at 65c on track.

CORN—The following table shows the receipts and shipments of corn during the past week:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
By Lake		1,001,440
By Canal	270,240	
By G. & C. U. R. R.	139,762	
By Ill. C. R. R.	271,350	
By C. & R. I. R. R.	2,650	
By C. & Q. R. R.	196,273	
By C. & Ill. & St. Louis R. R.	64,945	
By C. & N. W. R. R.	1,150	
By C. & Mil. R. R.	6	
By Mich. Cent. R. R.		969
By Mich. South. R. R.		1,200
By Ills. & Ft. W. R. R.		
Total last week	1,326,854	1,003,609
Total previous week	1,250,000	1,000,000
Corresponding week in 1860	209,793	197,977
Corresponding week in 1859	120,000	156,000

The receipts of corn continue heavy, and owing to the limited storage-room, the market is at times dull and prices have ruled dull and heavy—prices closing ½@5c lower on the week.

To-day the market was active and firm. Sales were:—19,000 bu canal mixed at 28c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu do at 30½c f. o. b.; 45,000 bu do at 32c afloat; 5,000 bu mixed in store at 30½c; 1,000 bu do at 30¾c; 60,000 bu do at 31c; 5,000 bu rejected in store at 27c.

OATS—Received last week, 83,136 bu; shipped, 75,250 bu. The market during the week has been very dull, and prices have declined 1c per bushel. To-day there were no transactions—buyers offering 19c, and holders asking 19½c for No. 1 in store.

RYE—Received last week, 15,291 bu; shipped, 500 bu. The market during the week has been steady and tolerably active at 32c for No. 1 in store. To-day the sales were:—68 bags No. 1 at 32c on track.

BARLEY—Received last week, 1,500 bu; none shipped. There is a fair local and speculative demand for Barley, but the market is quiet under light receipts—the sales being trifling at 30@35c for common to prime.

CLOVER SEED—Several parcels of new seed have been received during the week, and light transactions have taken place at $4.00@4.50. To-day, 10 bags good new were sold at $4.50.

TIMOTHY SEED—The receipts during the week foot up 608,653 lbs, against 166,284 for the week previous. This heavy increase in the supply has tended greatly to depress the market and prices have declined 10@15c per bushel—closing however, rather firmer.

To-day there was more inquiry and the market rose better. Sales, 275 this fair to good at $1.37; Chicago fair at $1.35.

HIGHWINES—Received last week, 1,655 brls; shipped, 1,400 brls. The market in the early part of the week was very dull, and prices declined 2c per gallon; but under a more active demand by shippers, the market at the close has improved, and it is steady at 18c, at which 100 brls were sold to-day.

ALCOHOL—The demand is light, and the market quiet at 21½@23c.

PROVISIONS—There is scarcely anything to report in Provisions. There is little or no demand for Mess Pork, and we quote it entirely nominal at $13.00@14.00—the inside quotation for summer packed. Bacon and Cut Meats are entirely neglected and nominal. Lard is in retail demand at 9@9½c.

TALLOW—There is no active demand for Tallow, both by the local and shipping trade, and the market is firm at 7c for prime city. Country tallow sells at 6½@6¾c.

HIDES—There is a good demand for Hides and the market is firm. We quote:

Dry Flint	8½@9
Dry Salted	7 @7½
Green Salted	6½@6¾
Green, Country	6 @6½

HOPS—Crop of 1860, 20@30c for good New York. To-day, 4 bales at 30c.

BROOM CORN—The market continues firm and steady, under light receipts. We quote: Good to choice, 2½@3c; common to fair, 2½@2¾c.

WOOL—Received last week, 74,291 lbs; shipped, 56,561 lbs. There is still a good demand for coarse Wools, and the market is steady; but fine grades are dull. We quote:

Common to ¼ blood	30@35
¼ to ½ blood	35@37
½ blood	37@40
Full blood	40@45

Unwashed common Wool sells generally at 19½@ 20, and burry at 10c @ 15.

FRUITS—APPLES—Besides a good supply from Southern Illinois and Missouri the receipts from Michigan during the past week have been fair, and the market closes easier—with sales of fair to prime at $1.50@2.25. PEACHES—The supply is yet chiefly from Southern Illinois; but to-day one boatload arrived from Michigan, and the market is a shade lower. Common cling-stones sell at 75c@ $1 per box or basket; free stones, $1.00@1.50 per box. PEARS—In fair demand at $2.00@4.00 per bushel. Lemons, French, $10.00 per case.

FISH—The receipts by Lake during the week amounted to 209 pkgs, and the market is quiet and steady. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, bf brls	$3 50 @3 75
No 2 "	2 75@3 00
No 3 "	2 37½@2 62½
No 1 Trout, bf brls	3 00@3 25
No 2 "	2 00 @2 25
Codfish, ₰ 100 lbs	4 00 @5 00

GROCERIES—The market is quiet and steady We quote:

SUGARS—N. O. common	6 @ —
" good common	7¼@7¾
" prime	7¾@8
" fully fair to prime	8 @8½
Cuba Sugars	7½@8
N. Y. refined white coffee	9¾@ —
" crushed, granulated and powdered	10¾@10½
COFFEE—N. Y. Sugar House	20 @ —
" Plantation	25 @ —
" Plantation	25 @ —
" N. Y. Syrups	35 @ —
" Golden Syrup	42 @ —
" Rio	15½@16½
" Maracaibo	20 @ —
" Mocha	30 @ —
" O. G. Java	30 @ —
" Mandheling	31@32
RICE—Carolina	6¾@ 7¾
SPICES—Cassia	12 @14c
" Pepper	13 @14c
" Allspice	13 @15c
" Cloves	30 @35c
TEAS—Fine Young Hyson	75 @ 80c
" Black Teas	50 @ 65c

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, $4.00; Tar, $6.00@6.50; Pitch, $6.50@7.00; Rosin, $5.25 @5.50—market firm, with an advancing tendency.

HAY—The supply is fair and the market quiet. The following are the quotations of Prairie Peas, $2.00@2.50; Timothy, $3.00@4.00; Loose Prairie, $3.00@4.00; Loose Timothy, $5.00@6.00.

BRANS—There is an active demand for Beans to supply the army, and the market is firm and active. To-day the sales were:—300 bushels prime on p. l.; 200 bushels fair at 95c; 10 brls prime Marrowfat at $1.05.

EGGS—In good supply, with sales at 5½@6c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.25@1.50 ₰ doz.

PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In good demand at $1.25 @1.50 per doz.

CHEESE—New York Hainburgh, 7¾@8c; Western